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'POSITIVE RESPONSE' NEEDED ON SUBMARINE TALKS

LD241850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Studio discussion between commentator Vitaliy Sobolev and Candidate of Military Science Lev Semenovich Semeyko]

[Text] Foot, leader of the British Labor Party, has resolutely condemned the plans of the NATO military and the Conservative government. They intend to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles on British soil. Speaking on television, Foot declared this would speed up the intensification of international tension and would not lead to strengthening the country's security.

[Sobolev] I would like to put in a word here, if I may.

[Announcer] Certainly. At the microphone is commentator Vitaliy Sobolev.

[Sobolev] We have just been informed of the statement by Michael Foot. It is noteworthy both for the soberness of thinking and for the fact that statements of this kind are being heard more and more frequently in West Europe and in other parts of the world. Looking through the news today I found, for example, this report from Bonn: The organization of the Social Democratic Party in Baden-Wurttemberg demanded a review of the NATO decision to deploy those missiles in West Europe which Michael Foot also opposed. The NATO plans were placed in doubt or rejected at meetings of representatives of the Social Democratic and Socialist Parties of West European countries, at meetings in Amsterdam, Oslo and Paris. At the same time, support is growing for the new Soviet peace proposals. The Social Democrats in Baden-Wurttemberg in particular supported the idea of talks and a moratorium--freezing the level of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. That idea was put forward by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th congress.

I must say the Soviet proposals on the limitation of strategic arms drew a positive response from the American public, too. Among these proposals there is one concerning new nuclear-powered submarines of the Ohio type in the United States and the Typhoon type in the Soviet Union. It deals with important and complicated technical matters. For that reason I have invited to the studio today an expert, Lev Semeyko, candidate of military science, to talk in more detail about the proposal. Lev Semenovich Semeyko is also deputy chairman of the Commission on Disarmament of the Soviet Peace Committee. Over to you, Lev Semenovich.

[Semeyko] The Soviet proposal of limiting the latest systems of nuclear missile submarine weapons of the United States and the USSR, made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the rostrum of the 26th party congress, is undoubtedly an important contribution to curbing the strategic arms race as a whole. The point is that it is suggested a new step be made in limiting the enormous, truly enormous, danger which threatens mankind from below the waves. The extent of that danger is indicated, in particular, by the fact that more than half of all American stragegic nuclear weapons are on submarines. The point, too, is that the Soviet proposal is designed in the final analysis to reduce the danger of a nuclear war. That is the main thing.

At the same time, the United States' Ohio-type submarines and the Trident missiles they are equipped with is the sort of weapons system which increases the danger of a sudden unleashing of war by quite a significant extent. Here are a few pieces of evidence of that. In the first place. the Ohio-type submarines are equipped with one-and-a-half times more missiles than existing submarines--that is, 24 missiles each instead of 16. Consequently, in the absence of any limiting measures, the overall nuclear potential would grow considerably. I remind you that by 1985 the United States expects to have seven such submarines in service. Some leaders in the Pentagon do not exclude the building of 29 submarines of the latest type by the end of this decade.

In the second place, the increased range of the missiles set up on these submarines automatically leads to an increase in the area of the world oceans which these vessels can constantly patrol.

Fitting out with Trident 1 missiles means an increase of four to five times in that area. The development of the Trident 2 missile in the second half of the eighties will increase that area by roughly 17 times. This means strikes on Soviet targets could be made--from concealment under water--from an area south of Australia, Africa or off the coast of Brazil or Ecuador. In other words, nuclear death would be seated practically in all waters, with all the menace stemming from that for the inhabitants of all continents.

It is perfectly understandable that the Soviet Union could not remain indifferent in the face of such a threat. The USSR was forced to create a similar system--the Typhoon system--created, of course, not in the interests of making a first strike, but in the interests of our defense and the maintenance of the strategic balance. However, the Soviet Union now proposes limiting the race for the latest nuclear missile submarine weapons, before that race takes on an uncontrolled and large-scale level. That proposal corresponds to the interests of peace and international security and the interests of the Soviet and American peoples. It is now up to Washington to make a positive response.

U.S. JOURNAL CITED ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCIDENTS

LD241125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from A. Nabatchikov "World Today" roundup under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "The Pentagon's 'Broken Arrows'"]

[Text] The preparations being made by the Pentagon for nuclear war are fraught with colossal danger for the people of many countries, and the real number of incidents involving American nuclear weapons exceeds dozens of times over the cases which official figures from the U.S. military department have been forced to confirm. The California journal MOTHER JONES reports this, pointing out that since the beginning of the nuclear age the number of "broken arrows"--this is how official Washington designates incidents involving nuclear weapons--is approaching the figure 200. Explosions and fires at missile installations have already caused 89 deaths and 87 injuries on the ground or in the air and the loss of 228 lives on warships carrying nuclear weapons lost at sea.

The public as a rule knows nothing about these incidents, each of which is fraught with the threat of not only a nuclear explosion, but also the beginning of a nuclear war "by mistake," MOTHER JONES writes. At the present time, the journal notes, the United States has strewn roughly 25,000 items of nuclear weaponry throughout the world. Most are sited on military bases on both American territory and abroad, with 7,000 units in West Europe alone. Many of them are sited near densely populated centers.

MBFR SESSION EXAMINES FLANK STATES' CONCERNS

LD241237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report "Vienna Talks"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by A. Nikanorov]

[Text] A routine session of the participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe has been held in Vienna.

The head of the Turkish delegation noted his country's interest in ensuring that the drafting of the agreement takes into consideration the security interests of the flank countries adjacent to the region of the reduction, which also include Turkey.

The Hungarian representative emphasized that the socialist countries attach great significance to ensuring the flank states' security. With regard to the flank countries' interests the socialist states have proposed not allowing even a temporary exceeding of the postreduction numbers of troops in central Europe.

CONGRESS HIGHLIGHTS BLOC INTEGRATION, PROGRESS

LD241235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Strength of the Great Community"]

[Text] The historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are charged with cheerfulness and optimism. For the people of the world they contain hope for a bright future for mankind and faith that the forces of peace, reason and social progress will dispel the war clouds gathering on the international horizon. The Soviet Union and its allies are now more than ever the main bulwark of world peace.

The past years have been marked by the further growth of the might, activity and authority of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Their unity has deepened and their cohesion strengthened. The CPSU and the Soviet government are devoting unremitting attention to the consolidation and development of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the socialist countries. The new USSR Constitution proclaimed these new, historically unprecedented relations between states--genuinely just, equitable and fraternal relations--as the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy.

The bold, large-scale national economic plans of our community's countries and the strengthening of their social thrust are gaining enormous significance under present conditions. For it is precisely in the sphere of the economy and of economic policy where the decisive front is in the competition with capitalism, which is now undergoing difficult times. Its instability is becoming increasingly evident. In the capitalist world critical slumps in production have become more frequent and more intense, growth rates have slowed down and sharply increasing unemployment and galloping inflation have become a real calamity for the working people. The once loudly proclaimed promises not simply to "restore" capitalism to health but also to create "a society of universal prosperity" within its framework have failed utterly.

Against this background the socialist economy's successes are particularly impressive. The CEMA member countries remain the world's most dynamically developing group of states, achieving an economic growth rate for the decade double that of the developed capitalist powers. Moreover, as the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report at the congress noted, our countries have had to resolve their creative tasks in recent years under deteriorating conditions. The worsening of the world economic situation and sharp price increases have played their part. The slowing down of the detente process and the arms race imposed by imperialism place a considerable burden on us as well.

By making use of the advantages of the socialist division of labor and uniting their efforts, resources and experience skillfully and extensively, our countries obtain enormous opportunities for overcoming difficulties and for advancing along the path of socioeconomic progress. Socialist economic integration has become a determining factor in our community's economic policy, and both entire sectors and individual enterprises are pinning their hopes on it. It is no longer possible to imagine the confident development of individual socialist community countries without this unification of efforts and resources, without cooperation with one another.

The transition to intensive development of the economy, the implementation of major social programs, the molding of communist consciousness--all this does not come at once. It takes time and untiring creative questing. And of course it is necessary to learn from one another. The appeal to study more attentively and to make wider use of each other's leading experience resounded from the congress rostrum.

The process of drawing together the socialist states continues to develop. But it does not erase the fraternal countries specific national character and historical features. The multiplicity of forms in their social lives and economic organization must be seen, as was said at the congress, for what it really is: a wealth of ways and methods of asserting the socialist way of life.

This wealth of ways and methods is evident also in socialist economic integration. The five long-term targeted cooperation programs are a new form of community joint plan activity. The drawing up and implementation of such programs as, for example, the fuel and energy program demonstrate to the whole world how socialism is solving economic development problems which disturb all mankind. The CPSU and other fraternal parties are setting course to make the coming two 5-year a period of intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation for the socialist countries. The coordination of plans will be supplemented to embrace the coordination of economic policy as a whole.

Our creative plans are firmly guaranteed by the peace-loving Leninist policy which the fraternal countries are pursuing in a purposeful and coordinated way, and of course by the cohesion, ideological unity and creative enthusiasm of our peoples. That is why millions of people, even outside the borders of the socialist states, are increasingly making a choice in their minds and hearts in favor of socialism and communism. It is precisely this attractive force of our community and the strength of its example, and not the notorious "Soviet military threat," that frighten the imperialist and hegemonist circles which have unleashed anti-Soviet hysteria and are pumping up international tension. But the way is blocked to the misanthropic plans of detente's enemies by the might and prestige of the community, which enjoys the support of people of good will all over the world. The Warsaw Pact--the socialist states' defensive military-political alliance--has always been and continues to be socialism's reliable shield and an important guarantor of peace. A number of new initiatives advanced by its Political Consultative Committee have attracted widespread attention around the world. Their main aim is to defend detente.

"Our struggle to consolidate peace, to deepen the relaxation of international tension," L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "is primarily a struggle to ensure the necessary external conditions for the Soviet people to resolve the creative tasks facing them. In waging it we are also solving a problem of genuinely worldwide import; since there is no issue more fundamental or more important for any people than preserving peace and ensuring the very first right of every man--the right to life."

Soviet people fervently support their beloved Communist Party's wise Leninist international policy. The 26th CPSU Congress was an event of enormous world-historical significance, and the results of its work are still at the center of world progressive public attention. The congress decisions and documents are a powerful stimulus to new achievements and victories.

WEEKLY CITES POLAND, COMMUNITY DEFENSE INTERESTS

LD241643 Moscow NOVOYEI VREMYA in Russian No 11, 13 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Main Prop of Peace"]

[Excerpts] The decisive front in socialism's historical competition with capitalism lies in the sphere of the economy and economic policy. This truth revealed by V.I. Lenin and verified by the more than 60 years of experience of the coexistence between the two different social systems was reaffirmed once again by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The reference points that the congress outlined for the Soviet economy's development have naturally been the subject of close study on all continents because the great socialist power's successes, might and authority serve the interests of strengthening peace and international security and help to cool immoderate hotheads in the camp of militarism and reaction.

The achievements in economic development and in raising people's living standards are truly epoch making. At the same time, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the congress, we are a long way from painting the modern socialist world in purely festive colors. There have been difficulties as well. The switch to intensive development of the economy, the implementation of major social programs--all that does not arrive straightaway. Both time and a creative quest are needed. And, of course, it is necessary to learn from one another.

The problems that arise in a socialist society's economic life are more often than not connected with objective circumstances. The correct solution of these problems requires that all partners consider both the interests of each country and the common interests. This applies, for instance, to he establishment of preferential prices for the oil, gas and other raw materials and industrial goods that the CEMA countries supply to one another. There are also sometimes special cases, when friends need urgent help. That was the case with Vietnam in 1979, when it fell victim to Beijing's aggression. That was the case with Kampuchea, ruined by the Pol Pot butchers. This is socialist internationalism in practice.

In recent years the socialist countries have had to resolve their creative tasks under more complex conditions: the deterioration in the world economic situation and sharp leaps in prices, the slowdown of the detente process, the imperialist-imposed arms race. The ideological struggle has also sharpened markedly. Events confirm that the class enemies learn from their defeats and are operating against the socialist countries with increasing sophistication and perfidiousness, the 26th CPSU Congress noted.

Socialism has accumulated enough experience and might to overcome the objective difficulties and repel the onslaughts of external enemies. However, it sometimes happens that domestic policy errors and miscalculations of a subjective sort are added to these problems and to imperialism's subversive activity. And then the conditions [pochva] emerge for the activation of elements hostile to socialism. This has happened in fraternal Poland, where socialism's opponents, with the support of external forces, are seeking by creating anarchy to channel the development of events in a counterrevolutionary direction.

The socialist community is indissoluble and its defense is a matter not just for each state but for the whole socialist coalition. So says the report on the friendly meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic held 4 March in the Kremlin. The meeting participants unanimously stated that the complex international situation and the major tasks that must be resolved in the interests of continuing and deepening the detente process demand with still greater force the consolidation of the fraternal socialist countries' unity and cohesion. The Soviet Union and its allies are now more than ever the main prop of peace on earth.

PRAVDA REVIEWS WORLD RESPONSE TO PEACE PROPOSALS

LD231617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 81 p 4

[Boris Kotov "International Review"]

[Text] Peace Offensive

The new peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress are meeting with increasingly wide understanding and support among the international public and are exerting a profound influence on the development of the world situation.

The outstanding international significance of the Soviet communists' congress was stressed by K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of Laos, during a talk with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. "The LPRP," he stated, "fully shares and supports the CPSU's foreign policy program set out in the CPSU Central Committee's report."

At the talks held in Moscow 17 March between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister, the main attention was devoted to the new foreign policy proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. These proposals, it was noted during the talks, are already exerting a profound, positive influence on the international situation in the interests of eliminating the threat of war and developing international cooperation. The great significance, for the cause of peace and socialism, of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact was noted particularly.

E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, speaking in Leipzig last Sunday, spoke of the unanimous approval and support for the 26th CPSU Congress peace initiatives on the part of all GDR citizens. In Sofia T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, said the other day that socialist Bulgaria will continue to make its contribution to the implementation of Soviet proposals aimed at ensuring peace. J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, said in a speech in Budapest that the peace-loving proposals put forward by the Soviet communists' forum coincide fully with Hungary's aspirations and the Hungarian people's interests. The people await concrete responses to these important initiatives.

The German Communist Party [DKP] leadership considers it necessary to make use of the opportunities which the 26th CPSU Congress' peace program opens up for working people, to prompt the FRG Government to begin talks concerning the Soviet proposals, to step up the antiwar movement and to prevent the implementation of NATO's nuclear missile plans. This was stated in a communique published on a plenum of the DKP directorate.

The French communist newspaper L'HUMANITE describes the 26th CPSU Congress as a "peace challenge" to the West. The peace program it put forward, the newspaper notes, reflects the good will of the USSR's people and government, who advocate immediate talks on all unresolved problems--and talks without prior conditions. The Italian Communist Party newspaper L'UNITA, for its part, writes that it would be a serious error for Western governments not to pay due attention to the new Soviet proposals.

The 19th Mexican Communist Party Congress, the communist parties of Argentina and Chile, the Venezuelan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee plenum held in Kabul 18 March came out in support of the Soviet peace initiatives this week, noting the Soviet Union's tremendous contribution to the struggle for lasting peace in the world.

The peace program, which was further developed at the 26th CPSU Congress, is winning over many millions of people with its clarity, its concrete and realistic nature and its profoundly just approach to the resolution of acute international problems. All who are sincerely concerned for the destinies of human civilization, over which the threat of thermonuclear disaster hangs, welcome the mighty appeal for peace emanating from Moscow.

Not a day goes by without more reports coming in from various countries on this score. Prominent Western scientists, public and trade union figures, politicians and statesmen are coming out in favor of the Soviet proposals for urgent talks on the main questions of international life and in favor of dialogue, not confrontation--such figures as the well-known American public figure J. Smith, American scientists (?E. Fend, G. Kendall) and L. Pauling, Canadian professor (?E. Fosett), retired American General H. Hester, G. Larocque, director of the Washington Center for Defense Information, Norwegian Prime Minister G. Harlem Brundtland, Danish Foreign Minister K. Olesen, J. Den Uyl, leader of the Netherlands Labor Party, K.van Miert, chairman of Belgium's Flemish Socialist Party, Swedish Foreign Minister O. Ullsten and many others.

Of course, different voices are heard during the worldwide discussion of the Soviet Union's new initiatives. Among them are unconvincing and simply false voices--those which, for instance, continue to talk demagogically about the mythical "Soviet threat."

The Beijing hegemonists' press maliciously repeats the utterances of imperialist propaganda. Thus the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA ascribe to the Soviet peace initiatives some kind of "special intention" allegedly aimed at "softening the tough U.S. stance with respect to the USSR," "sowing discord in U.S. relations with the allies" and "using a summit meeting as a cover for the USSR's expansionist actions." This is evidence of the Chinese leadership's desire not only to align itself with the most double-dyed organs of imperialist propaganda, but also to try to "prompt" the West as to the way in which it should interpret the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the essence of the new Soviet proposals.

However, it is by no means such hysterical voices which set the general tone of the worldwide response to these proposals, which have been justly evaluated from the first by many foreign press organs as a "new peace offensive" by the USSR.

This peace offensive on the part of our country is taking the form of concrete diplomatic actions. As is known, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently sent messages to the heads of state and government of a number of countries. The messages draw attention to the Soviet Union's very important foreign policy proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. They express the hope that these major new initiatives by the USSR in the foreign policy sphere, aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race, will be duly studied by the governments of the countries concerned. "The report by L.I. Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Communist Party, at the 26th CPSU Congress and his messages to the heads of state and government of a number of countries," the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes in this connection, "open a new phase in East-West relations."

Putting the Cart Before the Horse

The fairly protracted process of the elaboration of the U.S. foreign policy course by President R. Reagan's administration continues on the other side of the Atlantic. But the characteristic features of the course are already clear enough.

Expressing the selfish, imperial aspirations and interests of American imperialism and the U.S. military-industrial complex, it utterly fails to take grips with the realities of the modern world. The U.S. newspaper the Philadelphia INQUIRER calls the foreign policy "supremely militaristic." In relations with the Soviet Union and with Latin American and Near East countries, the paper writes, "the United States places the emphasis on the military approach, not the democratic approach."

On 15 March the paper quoted pronouncements by a number of State Department employees who had asked to remain anonymous. "The leadership views everything in the context of East-West confrontation," one of them said. "They have set politics back 20 years," said another. "The only idea issuing from the top is that 'the Russians are coming!'" a third added. "In its first 7 weeks in power," an AP commentator sums up, "the Reagan administration has placed the accent on anticommunism."

True, Secretary of State Haig recently said that the United States still hopes to enter into negotiations with the Soviet side on a whole series of problems, and that it has promised its allies to start, in particular, talks on the question of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe. But he then emphasized that there are "too many differences" between the United States and the USSR. Britain's THE TIMES remarked in this connection that the U.S. response to the Soviet proposals is primarily to "build up its military might in order to secure a more favorable position at the talks." "This is a dangerous viewpoint," the paper believes, "and it must be rejected by Europe."

One can imagine that the chief U.S. allies find it hard to lie in the proscrustean bed of Washington policy. But the policies of some West European capitals do not make matters any easier. Take Bonn, for example. Commenting on the French-West German summit meeting near Strasbourg, the Paris paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes that the FRG chancellor confirmed his "desire to continue the former open policy vis-a-vis East Europe and condemned the U.S. desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union." However, practical West German affairs have a different appearance. It is no coincidence that the same paper described the FRG as the "forward bastion of the defense of American interests in Europe."

While repeatedly advocating the so-called "upgrading" of NATO armaments, Bonn opposes the constructive Soviet proposal for a moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. People in Bonn keep talking about some "threat" from Soviet missiles, failing to mention, of course, that the FRG is a repository for U.S. nuclear weapons--thousands of warheads and missiles threatening the socialist countries.

How do you square the intensive buildup of military production in the FRG, stimulated by massive appropriations, with peace-loving statements? This year the massive sum of DM41.2 billion has been set aside for military purposes--almost 10 times as much as the appropriations for education, for example.

No wonder Bonn's action [in rejecting the Soviet proposal] is causing indignation and protests on the part of broad circles of the West German public. More and more people in the FRG and other West European countries are calling for efforts to promote detente and curb the arms race.

Some observers in the United States tend to explain and justify the administration's "negotiation phobia" by arguing that the people who recently took over the helm in Washington are "only just beginning to get acquainted with and to master the bases of foreign policy." But the question arises--and the American press itself poses it--how much longer will this process of "political apprenticeship" take and what will it cost the American people and the world as a whole?

Judging by official Washington's real actions today, the cost promises to be very great. Let us look at the chronology of the recent past.

The U.S. administration submitted for approval by Congress a record-breaking new draft military budget--$226.3 billion. At the same time programs for the production of new "generations" of the most dangerous types of offensive arms are under intensive development. "All this is happening at a time when cardinal foreign policy questions on the answers to which much will depend in the years to come remain open," the New York TIMES writes in this connection. "Behind this is the premise that the United States must first increase its potential enabling it to use military force and then decide precisely in support of what this force is to be used.... The military cart is being put before the horse of national security. More precisely, the obviously futile desire to acquire military superiority, to recover for the United States the role of 'world gendarme,' has come to the fore."

This thought is prompted by other events as well.

On the blasphemous pretext of combating "international terrorism" Washington decided to increase financial and military aid to the antipopular Salvadoran junta. The first subunits of U.S. Green Berets have already arrived in long-suffering El Salvador.

This week a session of the House Armed Services Committee was addressed by Gen D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He expounded hegemonist plans for establishing U.S. military-political control over southwest Asia. The general bluntly stated that "in order to ensure the uninterrupted flow of oil" the United States must have substantial contingents of Armed Forces which will be regularly deployed in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region.

Finally, the other day the White House publicly announced its intention to continue arming bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries invading Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan and Iran. Thus the United States is making the southwest Asian situation even more difficult.

L.I. Brezhnev's deeply considered, clear-cut and realistic proposals aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, continuing and deepening detente and halting the arms race are an alternative to this dangerous course, the only acceptable alternative as far as the peoples of the world are concerned.

The captains of Western policy will sooner or later have to heed the inexorable realities of our time, the mighty community of socialist countries and the movement of peoples for social progress and national independence which is gathering momentum. No one is going to turn back the wheel of history.

"The most important current task of our party, or people and all peoples of the world in the international plane is to defend peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. To solve this task Soviet communists are waging a stubborn struggle in the international arena which is meeting with a profound response and growing support from all the world's peace-loving forces.

AAPSO HITS U.S. BUILDUP IN INDIAN OCEAN, GULF AREA

LD241900 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Aden, 24 Mar, TASS--In their speeches the participants in the 13th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO), that is being held in the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, are demanding an end to the arms race, a prevention of nuclear proliferation and elimination of the danger of a new destructive war. Representatives of socialist countries, the Arab and a number of other states sharply condemned the building up of American military presence in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and the creation of a network of military bases there.

The delegates of the forum are expressing solidarity with the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America directed at frustrating the hostile plans of imperialism and reaction, at ensuring peace and security and strengthening their national independence.

A report on the situation in the area of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf, presented by the Yemeni Council of Peace and Solidarity, was discussed at the meeting of a special Arab commission. The report notes that the United States and the Western powers are trying to restore their control over this region by way of preserving tensions, destabilising the situation and whipping up local conflicts and wars with the aim of splitting the Arab peoples. Merging with American imperialism, the Arab reaction is making concessions to the Pentagon as a result of which the United States has already got the possibility to use military bases on the territory of Oman, Egypt and Somalia, and to deploy there the Rapid Deployment Forces. All this poses a direct threat to security and stability in the region, the document stresses.

The Arab peoples, the report says, resolutely reject imperialist interference in their internal affairs, are fully resolved to struggle for the preservation of peace in the Middle East, to protect their chosen road of independent and free development.

The document praises the Soviet peace proposals concerning security in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, outlined by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India and in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet initiatives, the document says, take into consideration the interests of the peoples of this part of the planet, reflect the sincere striving of the USSR and other socialist countries for peace and detente in the whole world. The report notes the importance of strengthening the alliance of the peoples and national-liberation forces of the region with all peaceloving democratic forces, first of all with countries of socialism, of coordinating their efforts to frustrate the aggressive plans of imperialism and its accomplices in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

SOVIET DELEGATE'S ADDRESS TO CSCE REPORTED

LD241826 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Madrid, 22 Mar, TASS--Leonid Ilichev, the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy minister of foreign affairs, made a speech at the plenary session of the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet delegate drew attention to speeches by a number of Western representatives who tried to lay the blame on socialist countries for the difficulties that arose in the work on a final document of the meeting. The demands that come from a number of countries to the effect that the USSR and other socialist countries should abandon their main proposals and unconditionally accept most of Western proposals--this is the cause of the difficulties that have arisen at the meeting.

Accords, Leonid Ilichev said, are called accords because while reaching them the participating sides are taking steps towards each other, and not impose their views during the talks. It is essential to strive for reaching well-grounded and mutually acceptable compromises, and not to act according to the formula: 'Either accept our demands or we refuse to continue the talks.'

Characterising the proposals tabled at the meeting, the head of the Soviet delegation said:

If the European public were given an opportunity to get acquainted fully with all the proposals of the Western countries and with all the proposals of the Soviet Union and our friends (such a possibility is not ruled out), it could not be mistaken in the estimate of the certain directedness of the former and in the nature and directedness of the latter. I can state firmly that not a single, and I repeat it, not a single proposal submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries contains anything, anything at all, which could be of detriment to any state participating in the Madrid meeting, jeopardise its security or violate its independence and sovereignty. Moreover, they all accord with the common cause of strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe. And, on the contrary, many proposals of the Western countries are aimed at gaining military advantages, a right to interfere in the affairs of socialist countries, and at violating the balanced decisions of the Helsinki conference.

Leonid Ilichev called for giving up such a prospectless approach, he stressed great importance of the very fact of the convocation of the Madrid meeting, the general support for the idea of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament, and certain drawing closer together of the positions concerning the determination of the main goals and directions of the work of such a conference.

"The Soviet delegation", the representative of the USSR went on to say, "would like to emphasise again the fact that the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives proclaimed at the most authoritative level--from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU--are also creating favourable conditions for the work of the Madrid meeting, opening the way for concluding it on a positive plane". He expressed gratitude to all the delegations who have appropriately evaluated these peaceful moves of the Soviet Union. In our conviction, he said, the Madrid meeting provides an opportunity to give a new stimulus to detente. If this is done, it will be a triumph of reason and a gain of all those who cherish peace and security of the peoples.

If the unique opportunity provided by the Madrid meeting--to continue detente supplemented by military detente--will be missed, that would be fraught with a serious danger of undermining the all-European process as a process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

In conclusion Leonid Ilichev called for continuation of efforts in working on a final document which would strengthen the peoples' hopes for a peaceful future. This would be served in the first place by reaching agreement on a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The peoples are expecting such decisions. And we have once again seen that for ourselves, having met here in Madrid with many delegations of parliamentarians and public organizations--representatives of various political views.

ALEKSANDROV COMMENTS ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD242216 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar, TASS--Follows the full text of Igor Aleksandrov's article "Concerning the Policy of the New U.S. Administration" printed in today's issue of PRAVDA:

"The present complex and stormy period is marked by the sharp struggle of two opposite directions in international life--the course of ensuring peace and freedom of the peoples and the aggressive course of imperialism.

More than ever before the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are the main support of peace on earth. This was vividly demonstrated by the 26th Congress of the CPSU which set forth a broad, realistic program of constructive measures directed at preventing mankind's sliding down to nuclear war, and at preserving and deepening detente. 'To safeguard peace', Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, said in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress, 'no task is more important now on the international plane for our party, for our people and, for that matter, for all the peoples of the world'.

The government of Jimmy Carter, that launched a campaign against detente, had made done [as received] pernicious things to poison the international atmosphere.

Regretfully, from their very first public statements and practical steps the leaders of the new U.S. Government appear to be bent not on rectifying but on multiplying the errors of the previous administration, on facilitating not a lessening of international tension but its growth.

This found its expression first of all in the fact that Washington is plunging the United States into a new unprecedented stage of the arms race. Thus, it is intended to increase military spendings to almost 178 billion dollars in this fiscal year and to about 226 billion dollars in the next one. But even this, judging by everything, is not the limit.

The sharpest minds on the banks of the Potomac cannot give any whatsoever thorough explanation of this bacchanalia of military spendings. And it cannot be explained by anything other than the striving to ensure military superiority for the United States and a 'position of strength' in international affairs. High-placed government officials actually admit that no extraordinary situation exists and that there is no threat to the security of the United States. For example, the Secretary of State of the United States Alexander Haig noted in his February 23rd interview to the French television station Antenne-2 that there exists an approximate balance of the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States. He said he believed in principle, and that many experts would agree with him, that the two countries were at a point of relative balance and equivalence.

There exists also an approximate equality of forces between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO. Recently, experts of the USSR Ministry of Defence studied in detail all the components of the balance of forces between these two military groupings and arrived at the conclusion that on the whole this equilibrium continues to exist.

But despite the obvious existence of the military-strategic equilibrium American leaders are referring to some 'dangerous tendencies'. In the already mentioned interview Alexander Haig expressed 'serious concern' that within a very short period of time, perhaps in the middle of this decade, this equality would quickly change into Russian superiority. It goes without saying that the U.S. secretary of state did not cite any evidence in confirmation of this version--for the simple reason that no such evidence exists.

As it has been authoritatively stated already more than once by the leaders of the Soviet Union, our country does not strive for the attainment of military superiority. The military potential of the USSR does not exceed the requirements of necessary defence, this being in full accord with the defensive nature of the Soviet military doctrine. Is not our good will illustrated by such facts as the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 Soviet servicemen, a thousand tanks and other military equipment, that was completed last year, and the partial reduction of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan? [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2130 GMT on 24 Mar reads "thousands of tanks."]

If we are to speak of the military threat overhanging the United States, it really does exist. But its source is not the mythical Soviet military superiority but the arms race itself which the United States is constantly putting into still higher gear. This threat is in the concrete military programs of the new U.S. administration. As reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, about 450 such programs are being planned. Thus, work is under way to deploy the MX mobile-based system of intercontinental missiles, missile carrying nuclear submarines, to develop a new strategic bomber, an atomic 'super aircraft carrier' etc. The development of laser, cosmic and other weapons which were regarded as 'fantastic' only recently is being stepped up. It is intended to expand the production of chemical weapons. The Pentagon is again stating its intention to deploy neutron weapons in Europe.

Material preconditions are being created for the implementation of the Pentagon's military strategy that does not exclude preparations for unleashing big and small wars. Jimmy Carter's known directive, which was intended to make people reconcile themselves to the thought of the permissibility of nuclear-missile war, has by no means been relegated to the archive.

The U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger describes all these preparations as the beginning of America's rearmament. It would be more correct to speak of an unprecedented super-arming of the United States with the aim of creating a superiority in all categories of strategic and conventional armaments.

For example, the Pentagon is long bragging about the superiority of its naval forces. Then why, may one ask, the decision to increase the total number of combat ships from 457 to 600, having in view to increase the number of carrier groups to 15? For no other reason than to ensure domination in the world ocean and, as it was stated by the Washington POST, to put areas deep inside the USSR in the sights of sea-launched cruise missiles.

The fulfillment of the Pentagon's military programs is fraught with the growth of the military danger not only to socialist states and developing countries but also to Western Europe, and also to the American people itself. When an attempt is being made in the biggest country of capitalism to tear off the brakes preventing an unbridled arms race, then danger overhangs the whole of mankind.

But in present-day conditions military superiority is an unattainable thing. The Soviet Union will not allow the creation of such a superiority over it. The indignation of the peoples shedding blood in battles for their freedom and national independence was caused by Washington's desire to present their just struggle as 'international terrorism.'

It is easy to understand that being mounted under the shingle of 'struggle against international terrorism' is a frontal offensive against the national-liberation movement and first of all against the young states which chose socialist orientation. The export of counter-revolution has been given the rank of state policy of the United States.

The new administration has openly admitted its participation in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The White House was not ashamed to publicly state its intention to further arm the counter-revolutionary bands of mercenaries that are sent into Afghanistan to commit subversion and murder.

With the same impudence Washington openly assumes wardship of the terrorist groups of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]--these direct accomplices of the South African racists who are sowing death and devastation on the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

And what about the mounting American military aid to the anti-people junta in El Salvador intended to drown in blood the popular liberation movement? A direct export of counter-revolution this time is being carried out in Central America.

Being swiftly set up is the 200,000-man Rapid Deployment Force that is being prepared for a leap into the oil-bearing areas of the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. Being set up in vast regions adjoining the Indian Ocean are bases and strongpoints, including those for the stationing of U.S. troops on a permanent basis. Also being concentrated here are whole armadas of the U.S. Navy.

As a result of Washington's provocative actions new 'flashpoints' are appearing in various continents and armed conflicts may flare up there at any moment.

It has become fashionable across the ocean to show a slighting attitude to the international community as a whole and to generally accepted rules and norms of inter-state relations. The United States has unilaterally suspended or postponed indefinitely bilateral and multi-lateral talks on many pressing matters. It was still in Carter's time that the ratification and entry into force of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II) was frozen.

Now the White House is doing the same. Frozen as before are the SALT process and the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. Demonstrative statements about intention to 'link' this burning issue of our time with other debatable problems have nothing good in store.

Being undermined is the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the 1974 protocol to this treaty. But it should be remembered that these accords are of a termless nature.

Being manifested is intention to torpedo the international conference on the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Obstacles are being created for the work of the Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are still in an impasse through the fault of the Western powers and first of all the United States.

Judging by everything the people in Washington reason thus: If norms of international law hinder the militaristic ambitions, so much the worse for these norms--the United States is free to ignore and violate them. Can inter-state relations be built in such a way, will they not turn into a jungle?

In conditions of the aggravation of internal contradictions in the United States and friction in its relations with the European allies the White House found nothing better than to settle the most complicated and acute problems of international life by means of arms and power politics. Whole subcontinents are now being proclaimed by Washington as 'zones of the vital interests' of the United States. The American medium-range thermo-nuclear missiles and the cruise missiles, which are an invitation to suicide, were imposed on Western Europe.

The leaders of the Washington administration and some hawkish lawmakers are now engaged in a competition of belligerent phraseology, are trying to outdo one another by the hugeness of military programs. And they will cost the American tax payer very dearly--almost one and a half trillion dollars in the next five years. At the same time spendings on social programs in the United States are being cut already in the coming budget year by tens of billions of dollars.

It is hoped by means of brute force, a fist of mail in the form of a new weapons system, a carrier group or the punitive Rapid Deployment Force to back up the 'right' to proclaim oil-bearing and other areas of the world rich in raw materials as 'zones of vital interests' of the United States. Yet another aim is also pursued here: by keeping Americans heady with military hysteria to divert their attention from the pressing internal problems of the sick society which the U.S. administration does not know how to solve irrespective of any amount of election-campaign promises and incantations.

At the end of the 20th century when the alignment of forces in the world is steadily changing in favour of the forces of peace and progress, when the socialist community possesses a reliable defence potential, claims to global domination cannot lead to success.

More than that, they are utterly prospectless.

A real way out of the present complex, dangerous international situation is clearly and precisely indicated in the foreign policy program of the 26th congress of our party that was set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. This program is keynoted by a single aim--to make everything possible to avert the threat of nuclear war from the peoples and to preserve peace on earth.

It was noted at the highest forum of Soviet communists that the international situation depends in many ways on the policy of the USSR and the United States. The Soviet Union wants normal relations with the United States. There is simply no other sensible way from the point of view of the interests of both our nations, and humanity as a whole. We would like to hope that those who today shape America's policy will be able in the long run to look at matters more realistically.

In its relations with the United States our country, as before, is pursuing a principled and constructive line. The present stage of these relations and the acuteness of international problems requiring solution dictate the need of an active Soviet-American dialogue at all levels.

The Soviet Union is prepared to struggle against the military threat stemming from the arms race and the continuing tension in the world hand-in-hand with America, with the European states, with all countries of the planet.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU called on all states to take new, additional measures for a constructive solution of the most burning pressing problems of our time.

Of prime importance among the measures set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are the proposals on military detente. In particular these are measures of strengthening trust in the military field. The Soviet Union expressed readiness to spread them to the entire European part of the USSR on condition of an appropriate expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures by the Western states. It would be a very useful matter for the strengthening of the mainstays of universal peace to work out such measures in the Far East. Implementation of the proposals concerning confidence-building measures would facilitate progress also in the cause of disarmament.

The Soviet Union is displaying goodwill virtually on all questions connected with the safeguarding of peace. It is prepared, in particular, to reach agreement on the Persian Gulf as on an independent problem. It is prepared to take part in a separate settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The Soviet Union does not object also to the international aspects of the Afghan problem being discussed in linkage with questions of security of the Persian Gulf.

The congress of our party showed realistic roads for advance in the solution of the extraordinary problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms.

The USSR is prepared to continue without delay the relevant talks with the United States while preserving everything positive that has been achieved so far in this field, on the basis of equality and equal security. It is proposed to reach agreement on the limitation of the deployment of new submarines--of the 'Ohio' type in the United States and similar ones in the USSR, on the prohibition of the modernisation and creation of new ballistic missiles for these submarines.

The USSR proposed to reach agreement on the establishment of a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear-missile means of NATO countries and the USSR, that is to freeze quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of these means, including the forward based nuclear means of the United States in that area.

There is yet another important proposal--to create an authoritative international committee consisting of the most eminent scientists of various countries which would demonstrate the vital need of averting nuclear war. The idea to convene a special meeting of the United Nations Security Council with the participation of the highest leaders of member-states of the council and also the leaders of other countries, should they so wish, is directed at looking for keys to improving the international situation and preventing war.

Various remarks are now being made and rhetorical questions asked in statements by a number of Western leaders, including American ones, concerning the essence of various aspects of the Soviet proposal. The lengthy practice of diplomatic relations shows that the best place to clarify such matters is the conference table.

The set of Soviet proposals, which convincingly demonstrate our political will to do everything in the name of immutable peace, has been placed in the centre of the agenda of international life. A reasonable solution of the vitally important problems of war and peace would make it possible to blunt the acuteness of the existing tension. This requires the good will and fruitful cooperation of all states.

The quicker this is realised in Washington the more useful it will be for the American and Soviet peoples, for all the peoples of the world.

One after another Washington produces statements in favour of pursuing a militaristic policy and aggravating international tension. It would be better by far if it turned its face in the direction of detente, the elimination of seats of conflicts, in the direction of peace."

TRADE WITH IRAN DENIED UNTIL CLAIMS SATISFIED

LD242336 Moscow TASS in English 2252 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar, TASS--The United States continues the policy of blackmail with regard to Iran by refusing to resume trade with it, contrary to the provisions of the agreement the signing of which resulted in the release of the U.S. hostages in January this year.

As has been stated by officials of the Reagan administration, the U.S. Government does not intend to "encourage" normal trade contacts with Iran until the U.S. companies' and banks' financial claims on that country are satisfied. About 2,500 U.S. corporations and banks are now making various financial claims on Iran. Having signed the agreement with the leadership of Iran, Washington undertook to return by summer this year the Iranian assets which are kept in the USA and which amount, according to the REUTER news agency, from 3,000 to 4,150 million dollars. Only after that, U.S. manufacturers' claims are to be satisfied from a fund specially set up by Iran. At present the U.S. administration in point of fact is refusing to implement the terms of the agreement by insisting on changing the claims consideration procedure. In other words, manifest is other evidence of the U.S. efforts to put pressue on the independent country and to compel it to place the satisfaction of the U.S. business claims above its own interests.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

DW231503 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 23 Mar 81 pp 128-134

[Editor Fritjof Meyer interview with Georgiy Arbatov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee, in Bonn]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Professor, the Soviet Union has not taken up the gauntlet of the American President, but it has answered with suggestions about an active dialogue on all levels. Do you expect to get along better with Reagan than with his predecessor Carter?

Arbatov: I can only hope so; one cannot yet expect anything. The new government probably does not know itself what policy it will pursue. The role of statesmen has not been among the roles Mr Reagan has played so far. He must first learn that role, I hope with success...

SPIEGEL: You wish Reagan success?

Arbatov: ...because everyone has to be interested in it, not only the Americans, but the allies of the United States as well as the so-called potential adversaries. Naturally, if we understand the word success correctly...

SPIEGEL: Reagan is clearly steering for confrontation with the USSR. He declared his potential discussion partners to be liars. And yet you expect more realism than on the part of his predecessor?

Arbatov: Seen politically, Reagan is a man of the fifties who has suddenly been put into the eighties. But he is not an infallible god. Politics will not be determined by his opinions and caprices.

SPIEGEL: If American policy were to be shaped according to his initial statements...

Arbatov: ...the Americans would be the first to suffer from it. They have already noticed that many things do not work as simply as he thought they would. The situation is enormously complicated, a single person has very little leeway.

SPIEGEL: What objective reasons do you see which would force America to confrontation--or detente?

Arbatov: First of all Reagan was elected because of certain expectations people had with regard to his opinions. Behind it is the difficulty for America to adapt to the new conditions of present times. America no longer has an exclusive position in the world...

SPIEGEL: ...which it had won after World War II.

Arbatov: The United States emerged from it as the only winner without having made great sacrifices or endured great losses. It alone had the atomic bomb. It had many allies, or let us better say satellites. We, however, had enormous losses, we were exhausted...

SPIEGEL: You gained many satellites.

Arbatov: Allies. Many Americans have a feeling of nostalgia in connection with that time; these were the best years for them. They considered America's exclusive role in the first postwar years as something the Americans were entitled to forever.

SPIEGEL: And the United States is not entitled to it any more?

Arbatov: At any rate Vietnam, the revolution in Iran, parity in the military field instead of superiority and the loss of a total dependence by their allies have led to deep disappointment in America. In addition, there is discontent with the economic situation. These are objective changes. Reagan promised to bring them under control, a renewal of America...

SPIEGEL: But you do not see a return to the old role of the United States?

Arbatov: Everything is different today. One can fight against history, but one cannot win.

SPIEGEL: You hope for a balance between the superpowers?

Arbatov: I cannot rule out a second cold war or World War III either. But we are working to see that this does not happen, and we hope that Reagan and the people around him will understand that as soon as possible.

SPIEGEL: Is love for peace the objective reason pressing the Soviet Union toward detente?

Arbatov: There is no other people which knows what war means as well as we do; that has entered our national psychology. Economic factors are important also. We are in a position to accept further suffering. However, every ruble we invest today in guns and missiles we would much prefer to invest in our agriculture to increase the living standard, to invest it in culture.

SPIEGEL: Are there not people in the Soviet Union as well who want their country to become number one in the world?

Arbatov: Maybe there are, but I have not yet met one. If you mean military superiority--we are not crazy. We cannot be stronger than all our potential adversaries taken together.

SPIEGEL: In your book that has just appeared, you call the United States, Western Europe, Japan and China potential adversaries. You point out that the United States is protected by two oceans, while the Soviet Union has a border of many thousand kilometers with neighbors who are not always friendly. Is that not an argument for military superiority for the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the United States?

Arbatov: It only means that we have to attribute special significance to military security. We would much rather achieve this security through political means, through detente and disarmament. Nobody in our country has the illusion of being able to gain superiority over all the others.

SPIEGEL: If the four main adversaries that we mentioned get together, you have to be stronger than all four together.

Arbatov: Only a very bad policy could lead to a joint military coup by the four. That can be avoided through a good policy. By the way, we are sufficiently armed to beat every attacker back. But with 25 percent of the gross national product and 15 percent of the population of these four, we can never be militarily stronger than these four together. Those who like to speak of "the Soviet danger," do not mention that.

SPIEGEL: But according to the 1976 War Encyclopedia, the Soviet military doctrine demands superiority over every possible adversary.

Arbatov: Do not hold me responsible for everything some pensioned colonel has written. In addition, some changes have taken place in the world in past years.

SPIEGEL: Namely?

Arbatov: The annihilation capacities of arms systems have changed as well as the characteristics of a possible war. Our General Secretary Brezhnev has just stated at the 26th party congress that it would be dangerous insanity to assume that there would be a winner after a nuclear war. There you have the Soviet Union's current military doctrine, if I may put it that way.

SPIEGEL: The fact that the Soviet Union has recently gained a dangerous superiority has been used to justify a sharpening of American policy. Your President Brezhnev admitted a superiority at your party congress with regard to individual fields, whereby he indicated that the West had a corresponding partial superiority so that overall there was a balance. Does the Soviet Union not have more medium-range missiles in Europe than the West?

Arbatov: No, if you take all comparable weapons together, if you include the so-called forward based systems of the Americans as well as the French and British missiles and planes.

SPIEGEL: The American systems on submarines and aircrafts in addition face corresponding Soviet submarines and aircraft. But there are no missiles as yet in the Federal Republic able to reach the Soviet Union. However, there are missiles in the Soviet Union able to hit a target in the Federal Republic within 5 minutes.

Arbatov: But these face U.S. nuclear weapons as a counterweight. True, they are stationed on the other side of the Atlantic, but they can reach the Soviet Union. In addition, if we are wrong regarding this balance, you should prove it through negotiations and clarify the situation. We offered to hold negotiations for the first time on 6 October 1979, and we still stand by it today.

SPIEGEL: But since this negotiating offer the Soviet side has pursued a zigzag course. First your General Secretary Brezhnev offered the withdrawal of 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. This was no equivalent to medium-range missiles.

Arbatov: It was not supposed to be an equivalent. It was a unilateral advance concession. Regrettably the West did not react.

SPIEGEL: After NATO had decided on counterarmament and at the same time disarmament negotiations the Soviet side said that negotiations now were no longer necessary.

Arbatov: They were always necessary, but the basis of negotiations were seriously harmed. Some time later talks were resumed after all.

SPIEGEL: In the following year 150 SS-20 missiles were stationed very rapidly in the western part of the Soviet Union, while the old missiles which were to be replaced were not fully reduced. At the party congress it was, therefore, easy for Brezhnev to propose a freeze on the existing level.

Arbatov: But he said that the total number of medium-range missiles has not grown. He also talked about the possibility to reduce this number. You have to listen closely. We only have one concept: that is to resume negotiations. I don't see a zigzag course in this respect.

SPIEGEL: Based on your own SS-20 you want to prevent corresponding Pershing II and cruise missiles from being stationed in the Federal Republic.

Arbatov: Because they are new weapons capable of a first strike against the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: Now you admit that there are no SS-20 type weapons on the territory of the Federal Republic.

Arbatov: But now? If you take everything together, there are such weapons. Please remember how nervous the powerful United States was when in 1962 medium-range missiles were stationed in Cuba.

SPIEGEL: Do you consider the situation as serious as at that time?

Arbatov: Being a historian I do not want to make misleading comparisons. History is not repeated.

SPIEGEL: According to Karl Marx a historic tragedy is repeated as a farce.

Arbatov: We do not want to experience it again, neither as a tragedy nor as a farce. At any rate, the implementation of the NATO decision would be a serious blow to detente. If we on our part considered it a violation of the military balance, we might do something that you would find even more unpleasant, and this would go on and on. This is the logic of the arms race.

SPIEGEL: Could you imagine a similar solution now like that after Cuba when not only the Soviet missiles were withdrawn from the Caribbean, but also the American missiles from Italy and Turkey?

Arbatov: And in addition guarantees were given for the inviolability of Cuba's sovereignty! If you have imagination you can conceive of anything and develop any scenario. You only have to negotiate.

SPIEGEL: We certainly are not happy about missiles being stationed in the Federal Republic and targeted on Kharkov or Minsk. But as it is, missiles are stationed there which are targeted on Mannheim and Frankfurt am Main.

Arbatov: They have been targets for 20 years by missiles you call SS-4 and SS-5, and nobody got excited. You cannot have everything now: U.S. strategic missiles, forward-based systems, Pershing and cruise missiles.

SPIEGEL: But you also have everything.

Arbatov: Not at all. In such case parity would mean that we also have medium-range missiles able to reach the United States. By the way, as we have modernized our medium-range missiles their number also has decreased...

SPIEGEL: The number of warheads per missile has increased, so that the total remains the same.

Arbatov: The same, don't forget that please. And in addition, we can and must negotiate on all this.

SPIEGEL: Do you think, professor, that it helps negotiations if the future negotiating partner is criticized as sharply as was Federal Foreign Minister Genscher by PRAVDA for instance?

Arbatov: Mr Genscher, whom we will be pleased to welcome in Moscow shortly, obviously had not studied the proposals made by our general secretary thoroughly and already had formed an opinion. That had to be put right immediately.

SPIEGEL: Is an aggravation of ideological war useful? The Soviet journal KROKODIL recently caricatured political figures of the West as criminals--whom you will negotiate with now?

Arbatov: I am for more restraint indeed, but I say this above all to the West: The anti-Soviet propaganda is continuously aggravating.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet side accuses the CIA, the U.S. trade unions, West German "revanchists" and others of interfering with money and words in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. Doesn't the CPSU support its fraternal parties in the capitalist countries with the same means?

Arbatov: This is a wrong comparison. I consider it inadmissible in the present situation in Poland to encourage individual groups from abroad. These are groups which want to destabilize the country, and these groups are so dogged because they are supported by the West.

SPIEGEL: Some communist parties in the West are also trying to destabilize their countries.

Arbatov: How? In most countries these parties are legal and recognized by their governments. Their goal is peace and detente.

SPIEGEL: Mr Arbatov, alleged financial support and instructions from abroad also served to justify the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan...

Arbatov: The offer by President Reagan to supply arms to the antigovernment forces proves that our military aid is justified.

SPIEGEL: Professor, the East-West conflict seems to be shifting more and more to third countries. One side supports the opposition forces against the government allied with the other side; the government then considers its opponents as terrorists paid by a foreign power. Wouldn't detente have to rule out such aid eventually?

Arbatov: In the world, including the Third World, there will be many, many changes in the future. The question is: Will these changes worsen the world situation or not? That depends on the general situation. In a situation of cold war events will develop quite differently than in detente.

SPIEGEL: You mean the policy of detente also facilitates the solution of problems in the Third World?

Arbatov: It is correct that events in the most distant parts of the earth, in Patagonia or elsewhere, today have an effect on Soviet-U.S. relations, but it is not Patagonia that is responsible for it but international tensions, growing international tensions. It also is correct that we must come to an understanding on this in some form or another. Our talks on an international arrangement on arms deals were, however, broken off by the American side.

SPIEGEL: Not lastly because of the Soviet advance in Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan.

Arbatov: We were prepared to negotiate also on Angola. We could have talked about how the situation there could have been settled other than through civil war. But when it started the Americans did not want to talk to us. If the Americans had not been so interested in separating us from Somalia they would not have produced the illusion with the Government of Somalia that it would be supported in its war against Ethiopia. Then the Cuban troops would not have been asked to help either.

SPIEGEL: Do you think that these issues can still be discussed today?

Arbatov: You can and must talk about everything.

SPIEGEL: At the party congress Brezhnev obviously also offered several possibilities for a political settlement of Afghanistan. He also mentioned several reasons for the Soviet presence. Why did the Soviet troops march into Afghanistan?

Arbatov: As an initial reason I say that we helped the Afghan Government in compliance with its request since an armed intervention was taking place from without. Another reason was that our security had been threatened. An overthrow was in the offing. We had to avoid a situation where the United States or China would have a say there in the future.

SPIEGEL: That is the argument that the southern border of the Soviet Union had been threatened.

Arbatov: Something was brewing on our southern border that threatened the security of the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: This argument would justify military action by the United States in El Salvador or Cuba.

Arbatov: Not at all. For years the United States equipped Iran with arms, instructors and espionage installations against the USSR, while we lived with it, saying nothing against it. In Afghanistan it was a matter of halting a forthcoming development triggered from foreign countries.

SPIEGEL: So the second justification was to prevent a foreign intervention, and the third justification was to help a fraternal party in danger.

Arbatov: All these reasons taken together led to this decision.

SPIEGEL: Fourth reason: The whole Gulf area was in a state of instability at that time which could be eliminated only through an overall regulation with the participation of the USSR.

Arbatov: This was exactly our security problem. At that time the danger seemed to be quite clear. Part of it was the presence of the American fleet in the Gulf region. We simply could not believe that this concentration was taking place just because of the hostages.

SPIEGEL: That looks different today. So there remains the fifth reason for the Afghanistan operation: Because reactionary Islamic slogans were gaining ground in the states of the east.

Arbatov: That was certainly not the reason for our help. Believe me as a Supreme Soviet deputy who has Shemakha and Azerbaijan located in his electoral district...

SPIEGEL: You live in Moscow while representing a Soviet republic inhabited by Shi'ite Muslims in the Supreme Soviet?

Arbatov: It is a bit like your land list, only that one need not be a resident of the federal land. Eight of the 63 Azerbaijan deputies live in Moscow, the Azerbaijani like that very much, considering it their lobby, so to speak.

SPIEGEL: Are your Azerbaijan parliamentary colleagues Muslims?

Arbatov: I suspect that some of the peasants who have been elected to join the parliament are believers; I know that is the case with many voters. Believe me when I say I can assess whether the Islamic religion is a danger for us. I can certainly tell you that it is not a danger for socialism and also not for the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: In any case there are real dangers. Does the group of detente suggestions made at the CPSU Congress indicate that no dramatic developments are expected to take place in Poland? In case of a Soviet intervention all East-West contacts would certainly be disrupted.

Arbatov: That sounds like a threat.

SPIEGEL: This cannot be a threat because we wish to have constantly growing contacts between East and West.

Arbatov: We wish even without contacts to see everything settled in Poland without dramatic developments. It is most important to create a quiet and normal atmosphere in which the Poles can solve their problems themselves. One must, therefore, not heat up the situation--not merely in Poland but also around Poland. In the current world situation none of us need further complications, it is too serious for that.

SPIEGEL: We conclude that negotiations with the West enjoy your highest priority.

Arbatov: It is a matter of reducing mistrust in this very critical moment, so that Brezhnev's negotiation offers will be taken as seriously as they deserve to be. Test us, talk to us. If you mistrust these suggestions, the best method to test them is to begin negotiations and make your own suggestions. Then you will realize whether we are really of good will or not.

SPIEGEL: President Reagan demands concessions in advance...

Arbatov: It looks more like pretexts in order not to begin the talks. That would not be worthy of a responsible politician.

SPIEGEL: Professor Arbatov, we thank you for this talk.

NETHERLANDS OBJECTS TO NEUTRON WEAPONS ON ITS SOIL

LD241226 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 24 Mar, TASS--Dutch Defense Minister Pieter Degeus, currently on an official visit to Washington, served notice that the Netherlands does not want the neutron weapons deployed on its soil. This was reported today by UPI agency quoting Pentagon officials. Degeus made the statement during talks with U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

He said that the Netherlands "cannot afford to discuss neutron weapons in the context of theatre nuclear forces modernisation."

As is known, the peace forces succeeded in suspending the implementation of the plan to deploy the neutron weapons in Western Europe under the Carter administration.

As to the plans by the Pentagon and NATO to deploy in Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear missiles, particularly 48 American cruise missiles on the territory of the Netherlands, Pieter Degeus stated, according to the UPI report, that the Netherlands would decide this question by December. He stressed the need for talks with the Soviet Union as regards nuclear arms control.

Nevertheless, the Dutch defence minister did not object to the modernisation of NATO's nuclear forces so as to hold such talks from the position of strength.

GENERAL JONES CITED ON PLANS FOR SOUTHWEST ASIA

LD231435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Revelations by U.S. General"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Mar--Harboring plans for U.S. global supremacy, the United States intends establishing military and political control over the southwest Asia region. Gen D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, expounded this hegemonist strategy at a session of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee.

He stated that the main aim consists in ensuring the uninterrupted flow of oil from this region to Western countries and primarily to the United States. The general stressed in particular that the United States must have considerable contingents of armed forces which will be deployed on a regular basis in southwest Asia. In this context the UPI agency notes that two strike aircraft carrier groups are already cruising permanently in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region.

Furthermore, in D. Jones' words, the United States is to have the potential for a rapid transfer of reinforcements for the forces already located in this region and for backing up their operations. He advocated an improvement of relations between the United States and southwest Asian countries so as to promote the U.S. "penetration" of this region. In his words, the Pentagon is particularly interested in "modernizing certain installations" in the region's countries so as to use them as bases for deploying the U.S. units shipped to this region.

According to the budget for the current and the next fiscal years, the Pentagon is being allocated $742.6 million for modernizing and expanding naval and air force bases in Somalia, Kenya, Oman, on the island of Diego Garcia and on the Red Sea coast.

It appears from Gen D. Jones' statement that the Pentagon's strategists are contemplating some form of the notorious "blitzkreig," whose most important factor is speed of action. This is why paramount attention will be paid to providing potential for the rapid shipment of forces and military equipment to this region both by air and by sea and also to the forward-based stockpiling of U.S. weapons and other military materiels.

In an attempt to justify the Pentagon's far-reaching plans, D. Jones gave the assurance that the southwest Asian countries are so weak that they cannot cope on their own with either an external or an internal threat to their security without U.S. military help. However, he was forced to admit that the majority of this region's states do not trust the United States and deem such U.S. "help" to be interference in their internal affairs.

ISRAELI SINAI TROOPS TO BE REPLACED BY U.S. FORCES

LD250823 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar, TASS--The Reagan administration is planning to send at least a 1,000-strong military contingent to the Sinai Peninsula, the Washington POST says. It says the president has already notified leading members of Congress that the administration is planning to ask for special legislation on that account.

The official pretext for these plans should be American participation in what is called multinational peace keeping forces in Sinai after Israeli troops are withdrawn from there. In fact, however, it means the replacement of Israeli occupation troops by American forces. Some of the American policy-makers in Washington would like to see these troops to take on the role of a rapid deployment force, the newspaper says.

Political observers say that the sending of army units to Sinai, along with plans to set up American military bases there, seeks to secure U.S. positions in that strategic area. All this is part of the American military build-up programme in the Middle East.

At present the United States has concentrated a naval force of 35 warships in that area, including strike aircraft carriers, the Persian Gulf area is patrolled by American AWACS planes. There is a dense network of the Pentagon's military bases in the region, with the largest base on Diego Garcia island in the Indian Ocean being expanded and modernized so that strategic B-52 bombers carrying nuclear weapons might base there.

On top of that, the Pentagon has obtained access to military bases in Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Egypt to be used for its 200,000-strong interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

Now this programme of military preparations by Washington is to be complemented with the stationing of its army units in the Middle East. This was directly admitted by General Mayer, chief of U.S. Army Staff, who said that the presence of army units in that region was essential to secure U.S. interests. The plan to send a military force to Sinai seems to be the first stage of an effort to carry out these plans.

As for Washington's hegemonistic strategy, it seeks, as General Mayer has admitted, to preserve free access to the mineral resources of the region or, in other words, to Middle East oil.

HAIG SPEECH TO HOUSE, SENATE COMMITTEES HIT

LD241227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Washington's Hegemonist Aspirations"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Mar--U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has addressed the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees and expounded the program for increasing arms supplies to foreign countries submitted by the R. Reagan administration for examination by Congress.

In an attempt to "validate" the need for a program of that kind he made crude slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and went on about "its provocative behavior in the Horn of Africa, South Asia, the Persian Gulf and Southwest Africa." As one might expect, he was unable to produce any facts to corroborate these fabrications.

There is specific evidence, however, that the threat to peace and security in these and other areas is posed not by the Soviet Union but by the United States. Haig himself said that the U.S. administration plans to allocate in fiscal 1982 nearly $6.9 billion for arms supplies to explosive regions. Some 70 percent of the supplies, he said, "are destined for the Near East, and Israel and Egypt will get the bulk of them."

He advocated a permanent U.S. ground forces presence in the Near East and contemplated the possibility of deploying U.S. army units on the Sinai Peninsula as a component of the so-called "international armed forces," the Pentagon's brainchild, which are being created on the pretext of monitoring implementation of the Camp David deal.

The secretary of state might have added that the biggest ever naval armada, numbering almost 35 warships, has been assembled by the United States in the Near and Middle East region and that the Pentagon has thrown a network of military bases around the region. The United States is also using military bases in the Horn of Africa--on Somali territory. In southwest Asia Washington continues to wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan, supplying Afghan terrorists with American weapons. In Southwest Africa the United States is giving covert support to Angolan terrorists by supplying them with weapons, and it plans to fully legalize these supplies.

Haig stated that the United States plans to increase arms supplies to Southeast Asia. South Korea will receive substantial funds, he said, to "modernize" its armed forces. Moreover, the secretary of state noted, military aid is planned for Thailand and the Philippines.

In an attempt to justify support for the Salvadoran military junta, which is seeking to drown the Salvadoran people's uprising in blood, he resorted to malicious insinuations against the Soviet Union, maintaining that El Salvador is "number one on the Russians' list of targets." It is indicative that even officials from the Salvadoran regime's Foreign Ministry stated in this connection, as indicated by a UPI report today, that the secretary of state "has an incredible imagination."

It is clear from Haig's pronouncements that the Washington administration intends to continue pursuing its hegemonist goals.

SUPPORT OF UNITA: ANGOLAN POLICY REPORTED

LD250018 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar, TASS--Speaking at a press conference a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State has admitted that in the framework of the process of revision of U.S. policy with regard to Angola the Reagan administration established contacts with the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist grouping. He has added that the case in point is the change of the government's stand on the issue of U.S. arms deliveries to Angolan insurgents.

In doing so the Washington administration has finally discarded the cover earlier used to disguise support of the UNITA terrorist gangs which are engaged in subversive activities against the legitimate Government of Angola. As is known, an end would have long been put to such operations if the terrorists had not received weapons from U.S. and other countries through all sorts of go betweens. The purchases of these weapons are financed out of CIA funds. And now Washington has made another move toward stepping up support of the subversive grouping. Having declared its intention to supply weapons to it openly.

COMMENT ON 'ADMISSION' OF VISIT BY S. AFRICANS

LD241822 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 24 Mar 81

["Belated Admission"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar, TASS--TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of the USA at the United Nations, has unexpectedly ruined the house of cards of lies, which her colleagues from the State Department have been intensively building throughout the previous week. She admitted that she really met with a high-ranking person from among the delegation of the Republic of South Africa that visited the USA.

Meanwhile the Department of State with an amazing clumsiness at first denied the very fact of the arrival in Washington of General van der Westhuisen, head of the military intelligence of the Republic of South Africa, and Admiral W. du Plessis, Pretoria's former "ambassador" to the CIA, with a company of no less notorious organisers of terrorist actions and aggressions being staged by the racists against independent African countries. Then U.S. officials, calculating on simple-minded persons, started asserting that the South African visitors arrived in the USA as "private persons" and had "no contacts" with representatives of the administration.

Well, and here you are: The U.S. news agency UPI circulated a statement by Jeane Kirkpatrick who cannot be excluded from the list of high officials.

Is that indiscretion? Most likely, it is not. Simply a conclusion has been drawn in Washington that there is no sense in continuing to make a secret out of the visit (which was organised, incidentally, in breach of U.S. legislation). Why make a secret out of the visit by some generals if Ronald Reagan himself is publicly stating his intention to receive Premier-racist Pieter Botha in the White House? Why try to conceal the fact that the secret services of the USA in the Republic of South Africa coordinate their actions against independent African regimes and support anti-government bandit groupings if the question of repeal of limitations on U.S. aid to the terrorist organisation UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Angola is being openly discussed in Congress? Should one keep silent about one's sympathies for the racists if the American President himself, refers to the Republic of South Africa as an "ally" of the USA?

Commenting on the White House's ostentatious step-up of its contacts with Pretoria, the British THE DAILY EXPRESS writes that it is a question of a fundamental shift in U.S. policy in Africa. From now on the White House intends to devote its attention not to the problem of combatting apartheid but to the "containment of communism" in that continent.

It is under this artificial plea that Washington is legalising its relations with the racists. It obviously counts on using South Africa's powerful army, which has been created not without U.S. aid, to fight Africa's progressive regimes and national-liberation movements which the new administration is insultingly labelling as "terrorists".

And who knows? Maybe those State Department officials who by the momentum of the old days tried to hush up the visit of the South African intelligence officers to Washington have already got it hot from the White House. It looks as if, in our days, the visit should have been publicised and the visitors received not as racists but as allies.

SENATES VOTE TO LIFT GRAIN EMBARGO NOTED

LD251044 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar, TASS--The Senate of the U.S. Congress approved by 58 votes against 36 a resolution urging President Reagan to lift the embargo on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union.

This decision by the Senate reflects growing public discontent in the USA, especially among farmers, with Washington's discriminatory measures against trade with the Soviet Union. Speaking during debates many legislators stressed that the embargo imposed by the previous administration had not had any effect on the Soviet Union while hitting hard at the interests of American agriculture and depriving the American farmers of a good market. President Reagan, playing on these sentiments, promised during the election campaign to lift the embargo. But he has not yet taken any decision to keep this promise although he has been in the White House for over two months.

USTINOV HOLDS MEETING WITH MONGOLIA'S BATMONH

LD241928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, has had a meeting with the delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Batmonh, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which has come to the USSR to take part in the joint measures within the framework of the Intercosmos program.

MONGOLIAN ARMY JUBILEE CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

Ustinov Greets MPR's Abhia

LD241141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Col Gen J. Abhia, defense minister of the Mongolian People's Republic

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all Mongolian servicemen militant greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

The Mongolian People's Army, born in the fire of revolutionary struggle, has always fulfilled with honor its patriotic duty in defense of the peaceful creative labor of the Mongolian people, and of their freedom in independence.

Our countries' armies are linked by the indestructible fraternal friendship forged in the joint struggle against imperialist aggressors. Today we note with special satisfaction that our brothers in arms--the servicemen of the Mongolian People's Army--are successfully continuing the glorious combat traditions of the Mongolian people and making a worthy contribution to strengthening the defense might of the socialist community.

On this important day I wish that you, comrade minister, and all servicemen of the Mongolian People's Army may meet the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party with new successes in strengthening the defense capability of your socialist motherland.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Ustinov, Mongolians Confer

LD241041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 17 March Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received Col Gen B. Tsog, Mongolian first deputy defense minister, who is in the USSR for the celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

There was a warm and friendly conversation in which questions of mutual interest were examined.

Taking part in the conversation were: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Maj Gen S. Gangaanyam, army and air force attache at the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR, attended the meeting.

Tolubko Addresses Meeting

LD241019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Along the Road of Brotherhood; Ceremonial Meeting on the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army"]

[Text] A ceremonial gathering of representatives of the capital's public and servicemen from the Moscow garrison devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army [MPA], was held on 17 March in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The meeting participants warmly and cordially greeted the members of a Mongolian military delegation headed by Col Gen B. Tsog, Mongolian first deputy defense minister, which has come to Moscow at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, for the celebrations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the MPA.

The following were in the presidium of the ceremonial meeting: Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; and army generals, marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. Also in the presidium were representatives of the Soviet war veterans committee, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society. D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, and Maj Gen S. Gangaanyam, military and air attache at the Mongolian Embassy in Moscow, were also present.

The army, navy and air attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states in the USSR attended the meeting.

The meeting was opened by N.I. Kostenko, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

Army Gen V.F. Tolubko delivered a report on the 60th anniversary of the MPA.

We are celebrating this noteworthy anniversary of the fraternal MPA, the speaker stressed, at a time marked by an event of worldwide historic significance. The 26th CPSU Congress finished its work very recently. The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave an all-embracing analysis of the international situation, the world revolutionary process and the internal life of our country and party. The results of the congress' work and its documents and decisions have evoked the liveliest response and fervent approval not only among us Soviet people, but also among the working people of fraternal Mongolia, the other socialist countries and the whole of progressive mankind.

Six decades ago, Army Gen V.F. Tolubko continued, the laboring people of Mongolia under the leadership of its militant vanguard--the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] which recently celebrated its glorious 60th anniversary--carried through an antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution. In the heat of this revolution, which unfolded under the direct influence of Great October, the MPA was also born.

The speaker went on to describe the MPA's glorious combat path and the battles in which it fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army. Then he described the present state of the Mongolian Armed Forces--the reliable guard of the Mongolian working people's revolutionary gains. Army Gen V.F. Tolubko dwelled in particular detail on the indestructible brotherhood in arms which unites Soviet and Mongolian servicemen in a single combat family. The foundations of Soviet-Mongolian friendship were laid way back by V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe-Baatar.

Soviet servicemen, the speaker said in conclusion, solicitously cherish the relations of fraternal friendship with the Mongolian people and their servicemen--their tested combat brothers. In connection with the 60th anniversary of the MPA and on the eve of the 18th MPRP Congress and the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution he conveyed cordial congratulations to Mongolian servicemen on behalf of the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces and wished them great new successes.

The Col Gen B. Tsog, Mongolian first deputy defense minister, delivered a speech. On the eve of their 60th anniversary, he said, MPA servicemen send their combat greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself, all Soviet people and servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces and express their profound gratitude for their constant concern, for attention toward our country and selfless assistance to it in socialist building, guaranteeing security and strengthening Mongolia's defense capability.

Closely rallied around the MPR, Col Gen B. Tsog stressed, MPA servicemen place the interests of the laboring people before everything and are reliably protecting them. Mongolian working people ardently love their army for this. They know that MPA servicemen will continue to tirelessly strengthen their combat concord with their Soviet brothers in arms and in a single formation with them will protect the eastern borders of the socialist community.

After the meeting a celebration concert took place.

Embassy Reception Held

LD241521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] On 18 March Maj Gen S. Gangaanyam, army and air force attache at the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army. The guests were welcomed in the embassy premises by members of a Mongolian military delegation headed by Col Gen B. Tsog, Mongolian first deputy defense minister, which is in Moscow at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, for celebrations in connection with the fraternal army's anniversary.

The reception was attended by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief, Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, Army Gen V.A. Matrosov, chief, USSR KGB Border Guards, generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, USSR pilot cosmonauts and representatives of the public.

D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was present.

Among the guest were army, navy and air force attaches at foreign countries' embassies in the Soviet Union.

SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH JAPAN

SK250650 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] An exhibition of industrial goods was held in Nakhodka at the beginning of March in which more than 20 Japanese firms participated. These firms all have business agreements with the Soviet Foreign Trade Association Dalimport within the framework of coastal trade. In interviews with journalists, representatives of the Japanese firms noted with great satisfaction that at the 26th CPSU Congress great importance was placed on Soviet foreign trade connections, and that Japanese firms are hoping that coastal trade between the countries will be further developed. A representative of the [name indistinct] company said: Dalimport is a good and reliable partner [words indistinct]. We have been conducting mutually beneficial trade with this association for approximately 15 years, buying coal, timber and marine products in exchange for textiles, fishing equipment and other goods. We would like to further develop the volume of trade, which brings us closer together.

Today we present on our program the deputy general director of Dalimport, (Vladimir Yakovlevich Popov). He recently returned home from a business trip to Japan:

[Begin (Popov) recording] During the 2 weeks we spent in Japan we had meetings with the Japanese about trade with Soviet Union and with various other European countries.

[Reporter] What were your impressions of the discussions you had in Japan.

[Answer] The various Japanese representatives we spoke with expressed their concern with the recent position taken by the Japanese Government and, to a certain extent, the [words indistinct] of the United States has had an adverse effect on the proposed relations of Japanese firms with the Soviet Union. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

JAPANESE HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF240907 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The members of Japan's (?health association), who are also ministry officials, have met with officials of the Uzbek (?health association). The Japanese guests have studied methods of curing heart disease in the capital of the Uzbek SSR and in industrial centers such as (Nevai), Almaluk and Angren. They have also observed the high rate of success that has been achieved in preventing the [outbreak of contagious] diseases in the Uzbek SSR.

DRA REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL REVIEWS RECENT ACTIVITY

LD241633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Kabul, TASS--A session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has been held in Kabul. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, delivered a report on the work of the Revolutionary Council over the past 6 months.

He evaluated highly the results of the 26th CPSU Congress, in whose work a PDPA delegation participated. The Soviet Union's comprehensive support for the April revolution and its international assistance to the people of Afghanistan, the speaker declared, are further graphic manifestation of the fraternal unshakable friendship between the two neighboring countries. During the talks held in Moscow, he said, the desire of both countries to ensure peace in the region and throughout the world and their determination to struggle against the sinister plans of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and regional reaction were emphasized yet again. Major victories have been achieved in the struggle against counterrevolution, reaction and imperialism. Many people deceived by counterrevolution have recognized their guilt and are voluntarily laying down their arms. B. Karmal emphasized that thousands of Afghans are returning home--which attests to the faith of the broad working masses in the gains of the April revolution.

S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA, delivered a report on the plan for the DRA's socioeconomic development.

The session participants approved the activity of the DRA's supreme organ of state power over the past 6 months, as well as the plan and budget for the DRA's socioeconomic development for the year 1360 by the Afghan calendar, which begins 21 March.

KOMSOMOL, AFGHAN YOUTH LEADERS HOLD MEETING

LD231405 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed Report: "Conversation at Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] A conversation has taken place between B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and B. (Giyasi), first secretary of the Democratic Organization of Afghanistan Youth Central Committee.

B.N. Pastukhov described the tasks facing the Lenin Komsomol in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the propositions and instructions contained in the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They discussed questions of the more active expansion of bilateral relations and also some questions of the international democratic youth movement. On behalf of Soviet youth B.N. Pastukhov expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people and youth to defend the gains of the April revolution and put an end to imperialist and hegemonist interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Taking part in the conversation were H. Mangal, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR, V.M. Mishin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and V.A. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations.

LAO PRIME MINISTER KAYSONE VISIT CONTINUES

Meets With Brezhnev

LD161744 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS--The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a conversation with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, Prime Minister of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic Kaysone Phomvihan, who headed the PRPL delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress.

On behalf of the communists and the entire Laotian people Kaysone Phomvihan congratulated Leonid Brezhnev upon his re-election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He stressed the outstanding international importance of the 26th CPSU Congress, noted that the conclusions and provisions adopted by the congress are a further development of Marxist-Leninist theory and revolutionary practice. The PRPL, Kaysone Phomvihan stated, fully shares and supports the foreign policy program of the CPSU that was outlined in the report of the CPSU Central Committee made at the congress by Leonid Brezhnev. We are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for effective aid in the building of the mainstays of socialism and in defending the national independence and sovereignty of Laos.

Thanking him for his congratulations, Leonid Brezhnev said that the affairs of the fraternal Laotian people are close to the communists, to all Soviet people. In the present tense situation in Southeast Asia, which has arisen there as a result of machinations by the forces of imperialism and Beijing's hegemonism, the Soviet Union firmly sides, as before, with Laos, supports its efforts to develop goodneighbor relations with all countries of the region and approves the initiative of the three states of Indochina toward improving the situation in this region of the world.

On behalf of all communists, of all Soviet people, Leonid Brezhnev conveyed to the Laotian communists, to all working people of Laos wishes of success in building a new, socialist society.

The conversation took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality and a complete identity of views.

Received by Chernenko

LD171542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1452 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar (TASS)--Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

During the conversation, which passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere, an exchange of views was held on matters concerning the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP and on other problems of mutual interest.

Interview Granted

BK231512 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Dear listeners, the 26th CPSU Congress concluded in Moscow. Some 123 delegations of communist and labor parties from various countries attended the congress, including the LPRP delegation headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the LPDR, who delivered a speech at the congress. Before departing for home, Kaysone Phomvihan granted an interview to our station reporter.

When asked his impression about the 26th CPSU Congress, Kaysone Phomvihan said that the 26th CPSU Congress marked an important occasion in the political life of the Soviet communists and people, and constituted an event of great international significance. The political report of the CPSU Central Committee presented at the congress by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev clearly appraised the great and comprehensive achievements recorded by the Soviet people in implementing the historic resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The congress also outlined an important orientation and the urgent tasks for socio-economic development in the 1980's aimed at bringing daily more happiness and a better life for the Soviet people. That is the first objective of the 11th 5-year plan adopted by the CPSU for 1981-85. The congress was attended by a large number of delegates from inside and outside of the Soviet Union. The congress was permeated with an atmosphere of solidarity, unanimity and profound conviction in new, greater successes. The congress also contributed to uniting, strengthening and consolidating the revolutionary forces and the forces of peace in the world.

When asked about his appraisal of the new peace initiatives contained in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's report, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said that the new Soviet peace proposals were actually the continuation of the Leninist policy of peace, based on the formula for peace declared by Lenin after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. These proposals are complete and reasonable. In addition to responding to the strong hopes of the world people, they are designed to oppose the warmongering reactionary schemes of the imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists who have colluded with each other to create tensions and to destroy peace in the world.

Departure From Moscow

LD231303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who headed the Lao People's Revolutionary Party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, left Moscow for home 18 March.

At Vnukovo Airport he was seen off by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee members K.F. Katushev, O.B. Rakhmanin and I.I. Sakhnyuk; M.N. Smirnovskiy, CPSU Central Committee department deputy chief; responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

SHALYGIN COMMENTS ON PZPR POLITBURO SESSION

LD241536 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] has considered the social and political situation in the country. At the end of the Politburo's meeting a document containing a number of key points was published and here's comment from our observer Yuriy Shalygin:

Well first of all the party reaffirmed its course of action towards normalization, the settlement of conflicts through negotiations and agreements, patient elucidation and persuasion with an eye on public opinion. Such a position found its expression in the call made by the prime minister, Wojciech Jaruzelski, for 90 days of calm and also in a government program to overcome the economic difficulties and other related problems. They can be solved only in a situation of tranquillity and normal production activity, and this is quite obvious; all the more so [since] during the past one-third of the proposed 90 days of calm progress has been made in solving some of the urgent questions. Though not quickly, production has begun to gain momentum, and much credit for this should certainly go to the factory workers and trade unions including the working people belonging to the trade union Solidarity.

Yet during this month there have been events of a different kind, conflicts for various reasons, and here is an example. In Suwalki the regional branch of Solidarity demanded that the premises of the committees of the United Workers Party, the United Peasants and Democratic Parties and other public organizations be vacated for a medical institution. The building is not fit for medical purposes and would take no less than 2 years and many million zlotys to remodel and equip it. Incidentally, in recent times the local health service has received more than 10 buildings for its purposes. And all this was explained to the Solidarity leaders. However, they have been revealing stubbornness and have been threatening to declare a strike and the impression is that they are moved by the desire to just aggravate the situation and disrupt normal life in the country.

Or take the situation in Bydgoszcz, where with the support of the local Solidarity body, the matter has come to the point of the seizure of the building of the United Peasants Party Committee. An attempt has also been made to seize the premises of the People's Council, the local body of government. This constitutes a gross violation of legality, of the fundamental norms of public life, all the more so [since] the Solidarity leaders have taken advantage of the events in Bydgoszcz to aggravate the situation in the country in general. This the Politburo of the United Workers Party stressed is aimed against the socialist state and the vital interests of society. Solidarity in its behavior has demonstrated the tendency aiming at the stepping up of political activity at a time when the constitutional functions of elected and executive bodies are being substituted illegally. This leads to anarchy and undermines the efforts of all patriotic forces to overcome the crisis. In this situation the strikes that are being planned are clearly political by nature.

The Politburo of the United Workers Party called on the Polish people to act with national reasons, responsibility and vigilance in the face of such an incitement and vigorously oppose all action against the interests of the Polish People's Republic.

[Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland at 2000 GMT on 24 March carries the above commentary which is identical except for the addition of the following concluding paragraph:

["In a special statement, the leadership of the National Unity Front says that everything should be done to ensure the process of socialist renewal. This broad alliance comprises all political parties and various public organizations in Poland."]

TRUD REPORTS USSR-POLAND TRADE UNION CONTACTS

LD241539 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Polish People's Republic industrial trade unions coordinating commission headed by commission Chairman A. Szyszka paid a friendly visit to Moscow 16-17 March at the AUCCTU's invitation.

The delegation met with AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibeyev. During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and of the frank exchange of opinions, the sides briefed one another about the main directions of trade union's activity during the present stage.

A.I. Shibeyev described the Soviet trade unions' tasks in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A. Szyszka gave a briefing on the situation in the trade union movement in the Polish People's Republic and on the efforts being made by the industrial trade unions with the aim of extricating the country from the present socioeconomic crisis, in the spirit of the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Questions of further developing the cooperation between the trade unions and working people of the USSR and Polish People's Republic in the name of the inviolable friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples and for the sake of strengthening the socialist community's unity and might were considered at the meeting.

Topical questions of the international trade union movement were also discussed. The sides advocated continued active participation in the WFTU and international trade union associations and expressed their determination to continue to contribute in every possible way to strengthening peace, to deepening the relaxation of international tension and to the world trade union movement's unity of action on a class anti-imperialist basis.

AUCCTU secretaries K. Yu. Matskyavichyus and A.M. Subbotin took part in the conversation.

The delegation of the Polish industrial trade unions coordinating commission visited the Lenin Komsomol motor vehicle plant, whose collective has for a number of years maintained close and friendly ties with the Warsaw automobile plant's collective. The guests were familiarized in detail with the working people at the enterprise and with the trade union organization's activity.

COMMUNIQUE ON USSR-CSSR FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS

LD241535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "On CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union from 16 through 20 March 1981 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks took place between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek. In an atmosphere of mutual understanding and unanimity they examined topical problems relating to the present international situation and also matters relating to the further development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

The talks centered on major new initiatives set out in L.I. Brezhnev's 26th CPSU Congress report on strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race. It was noted unanimously that these initiatives are the focal point of international life and are shaping its development in the direction of mutual understanding and cooperation in order to alleviate and eliminate the threat of war and preserve and safeguard lasting peace for all states and peoples. Already they have been placed on a practical policy footing as a result of such major acts as L.I. Brezhnev's personal messages and the Soviet leadership's appeal to the heads of state and government of a large number of countries.

The 26th CPSU Congress foreign policy program reliably counters the course toward undermining detente and cranking up the arms race and the imperialist policy of threats and interference in other people's affairs and suppression of the liberation struggle.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak leadership B. Chnoupek stated that the CSSR sees the new Soviet peace program as an organic basis for Socialist Czechoslovakia's own actions in the foreign policy sphere. The high rating of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions given in G. Husak's congress speech was reaffirmed.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia express the hope that the concrete Soviet proposals covering a wide range of problems, envisaging measures of a political and military character, concerning various types of weapons and armed forces and touching on the situation in various parts of the world, will be studied carefully and in a constructive spirit by all interested states and that all the necessary efforts will be made to radically improve the international situation. In this connection the importance of active dialogue and of the continued practice of international contacts at all levels was stressed.

In the discussion of the state of affairs in Europe the sides agreed that the interests of the European peoples urgently demand further progress along the path laid by the all-European conference in Helsinki. The USSR and CSSR believe that the process initiated by the all-European conference must be continuous and that all forms of bilateral and multilateral talks must be utilized to this end.

Both sides noted that NATO's decision to deploy the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe seriously endangers the interests of peace in Europe. In this connection emphasis was placed on the timely and topical nature of the proposal that an understanding be reached on an immediate moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the NATO countries and the USSR, that is, on freezing quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of missiles, including of course U.S. forward-based nuclear missiles in that region. The moratorium could be applied as soon as talks begin on the matter in hand and remain effective until a permanent treaty is concluded on limiting or, even better, reducing nuclear missiles in Europe. Moreover, both sides will stop all preparations for the deployment of corresponding additional missiles, including the U.S. Pershing II and strategic ground-based cruise missiles. Attempts to distort the sense of this proposal would be short-sighted and an inexcusable error.

The sides want the present Madrid meeting of representatives of states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to end in positive results. A decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be of paramount significance. It was noted in this context that the Soviet Union's readiness to extend confidence-building measures to cover the entire European part of the USSR on condition that the Western states extend the confidence-building measures zone in corresponding fashion creates a realistic basis for reaching a mutually acceptable accord at the Madrid meeting.

Both sides confirmed their determination to carry on comprehensively strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, ensuring the inseparability of all its elements, deepening mutually advantageous cooperation among the CEMA states and improving coordination of actions within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, which plays an influential and beneficial role in European affairs and international affairs in general.

Both sides expressed profound satisfaction at the steady strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, fully in accordance with the 6 May 1970 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. They stressed the special significance in terms of the successful development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations of regular meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak during which the fundamental directions and specific tasks of USSR-CSSR cooperation in socialist and communist building and of their close collaboration in the international arena are determined.

B. Chnoupek talked about the preparations being made in Czechoslovakia for the 16th CPCZ Congress.

A.A. Gromyko noted that the Soviet Union is following Czechoslovak working people's creative activity with fraternal interest and wishes Czechoslovak communists success in holding their next congress, which will set new tasks in building a developed socialist society.

A.A. Gromyko and B. Chnoupek noted the usefulness of meetings and consultations and expressed readiness to develop them in the future.

On behalf of the CPCZ leadership and CSSR Government B. Chnoupek invited A.A. Gromyko to pay an official friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

CSSR TRADE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON USSR-CSSR TRADE

LD231631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 81 p 4

[PRAVDA correspondent S. Baygarov interview with E. Misovsky, CSSR trade representative to the USSR: "Made in Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] A protocol on trade between the USSR and the CSSR in 1981 was signed in Moscow at the beginning of the year. PRAVDA correspondent S. Baygarov asked E. Misovsky, CSSR trade representative to the USSR, to talk about trade and economic cooperation between the two states.

"First," E. Misovsky said, "I will run through some of the results of the last 5 years. In this period the volume of reciprocal trade was around R30 billion--twice as much as in 1970-75.

"In the course of the last 5-year plan Czechoslovakia supplied 6 plants for the manufacture of carbamide and 15 sets of equipment for the production of ammonia; Soviet petroleum, chemical and metallurgical industry workers also received a great deal of equipment. In addition, the CSSR exported 10 breweries, 1,250 diesel locomotives, 3,000 streetcars, 16,762 trucks, almost half a million motorcycles and thousands of knitting, spinning and spindleless looms.

"Let me speak separately about consumer goods," E. Misovsky continued. "Exports of Czechoslovak sewn goods and knitwear totaled R480 million and furniture worth R234 million was supplied. In March last year the 500-millionth pair of shoes stamped 'Made in Czechoslovakia' was sold in the USSR. Let me note that one-fifth of these were supplied during the last 5 years. We succeeded in overfulfilling last year's plan for the supply of consumer goods by 15 percent.

"According to our figures, the total value of trade in 1980 was R7.3 billion--a 12 percent increase on 1979. This is a significant increase, thanks to which the CSSR's share of the Soviet Union's foreign trade increased still further. Czechoslovakia is now the USSR's third largest trading partner. The USSR in turn accounts for one-third of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade.

"The USSR is our main supplier of raw materials, fuel and power. Last year, for example, almost 19 million tons of oil, 7.7 billion cubic meters of natural gas, around 14 million tons of ferriferous raw materials and 2.2 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity were imported. In addition, deliveries of Soviet equipment for building a second nuclear power station in Jaslovce-Bohunice continued and deliveries of equipment for a nuclear power station in Dukovany began to arrive from the Soviet Union. The CSSR took delivery of a large proportion of the components needed for our largest pulp and paper combine in Ruzomberok.

"In accordance with the protocol and on the basis of other interstate commitments, trade between the CSSR and the USSR will exceed R7.7 billion this year," E. Misovsky said in conclusion. "And we anticipate that reciprocal trade over the next 5 years will top the R40 billion mark. This represents an increase of more than 36 percent over the previous 5-year plan."

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR

LD240959 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report under the general headline "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, was received by A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, in the Palace of Labor on 19 March.

Taking part in the conversation, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU, and V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations With Trade Unions in Socialist Countries.

HUNGARY'S TIMMER HOLDS TALKS WITH AUCCTU AIDES

LD240957 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "AT the AUCCTU's Invitation"]

[Text] J. Timmer, secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, was in Moscow 16-18 March at the AUCCTU's invitation. During his stay J. Timmer had conversations with AUCCTU secretaries K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and A.M. Subbotin, in the course of which questions relating to bilateral Soviet-Hungarian trade union cooperation and the international trade union movement were discussed.

USSR, BULGARIAN FIRST DEPUTY PREMIERS HOLD TALKS

LD231259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 18 March I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and had a talk with him. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

U.S. MILITARY EXPANSION IN CYPRUS REPORTED

Cyprus, NATO Relations

LD241834 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Cyprus and NATO"]

[Text] Disturbing reports about the expansion of the illegal U.S. military presence in Cyprus have become rather more frequent recently in the Cypriot and foreign press. U.S. Hercules and Phantom aircraft have long been established in the British military bases on the island. New additional units of U.S. Marines and airborne troops keep coming to these bases. The Americans are using the British radar station at Cape Greco for spying against the Soviet Union and other neighboring countries.

It is also reported that the Americans are (?participating) in the administration of the bases. Thus, for instance, it is reported in the papers that the great radar complex in the Troodos Mountains has been placed under a joint British-U.S. command. The Americans are penetrating the north of the island on a more extensive scale. In the opinion of the Cypriot papers, the illegal inspection by U.S. officials of the Yerolakkos radio station last January is one of the indications to this effect.

All the indications are that out of all the facilities in Cyprus the United States attaches particular attention to the Akrotiri Base. According to the Cypriot papers, great aviation fuel dumps and weapons--including nuclear ones--and ammunition dumps have been established there. Radar installation helping the flight, takeoff and landing of U.S. planes have been put in by American personnel. These are being operated by Americans. Accommodation facilities have been built for U.S. airborne units.

These reports, which show that the American military presence on the island is being expanded, confirm that the concern felt in the island over United States' plans to transform Cyprus into an area of operations for the Rapid Deployment Forces in the eastern Mediterranean are fully justified. The extension of the U.S. military presence on the island is pregnant with the possibility that the independent and nonaligned Republic of Cyprus may be used, against its will, as a tool for U.S. war adventures in the eastern Mediterranean and neighboring regions. This fact is well understood in Cyprus. It is visible to one and all that the growth of the U.S. military presence in Cyprus parallels the growth of the U.S. military presence in the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean. An effort is being made in these war preparations to make Cyprus play the role of a strategic point in favor of the aggressive plans pursued by the United States. According to U.S. newspapers, the strategic importance of Cyprus has been the subject of a secret report prepared by the CIA for U.S. President Reagan. This is likely to be the real reason why the United States is thrashing about to take the Cyprus issue out of the context of the United Nations and to assign it to a group of mediators so as to settle it in a manner favorable to U.S. interests.

Such U.S. plans are coming up against the determined resistance of all Cypriots. The people of Cyprus are striving for an urgent settlement of the issues concerning the island; they are demanding an end to the illegal military presence of the United States on the island and are asking for the demilitarization of the island.

Fedorov Commentary

NC242232 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Commentary by Mikhail Fedorov]

[Text] As has been reported from Nicosia, Cypriot public opinion has been greatly worried by the British prime minister's recent statement that her country is ready to participate jointly with the United States in the creation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force.

This uneasiness, writes our commentator Mikhail Fedorov, is specifically due to the fact that in their activities in the areas of the Near and Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area these forces can use the British military bases in Cyprus, especially the largest one the Akrotiri Base. In such a case the British bases in Cyprus will be converted into a bridgehead for aggressive activities against the countries of these areas, and this will have serious consequences for Cyprus. It will create a threat in its relations with friendly Arab countries.

Cypriots have been convinced by their own bitter experience that the appearance of seedbeds of tension in the world, regardless of whether it concerns the Middle East crisis or events in Iran, imperialist provocations in Afghanistan or aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf area, automatically concerns Cyprus: Military activity of Britain and its allies will immediately increase in the British bases in Cyprus. This creates a permanent threat for Cyprus, which will find itself in the sphere of NATO-U.S. military adventurism.

In light of the above, the demand of the Cyprus people for the abolition of the British military bases on Cyprus and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from its soil sounds even more timely.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community consider this demand just and support it fully and completely. Our country considers that the fulfillment of this demand not only will eradicate the threat that Cyprus may become a prop for U.S.-NATO strategic brains, but will also create the indispensable conditions for the just solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cyprus Republic, concludes our commentator Mikhail Fedorov.

PCI'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

LD231425 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 19 Mar 81 p 18

[G.I.C. dispatch: "PCI's 60th Anniversary Celebrated in Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow--A meeting of historians, researchers and politicians took place on Monday at the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism to celebrate the Italian Communist Party's [PCI] 60th anniversary.

Director of the institute and Academician Yegorov opened the meeting with a speech devoted to Lenin's contribution to the formation of the PCI. He was followed by Rodionov, first deputy director of the institute; Bogorad, of the International Workers Movement Institute; and Filatov, sector chief in the Academy of Social Sciences, who discussed various aspects of Italian history and politics connected with the PCI's life and options both in the period immediately after its foundation and in the events of the postwar years.

Having expressed approval of this and other similar initiatives taken by the Soviet comrades, PCI Central Committee member Comrade Renzo Trivelli delivered a lengthy illustrative speech, stressing that "in the discussions that have taken place in Italy on the PCI's history, criticial analyses have been put forward concerning the way in which it was founded, the characteristics of the January 1921 Leghorn split and the party's first few years of life, its relations with the Third International, and so forth.

Having recalled the decisive contribution made by Gramsci and Togliatti to building the party and its strategy for accession to socialism and having reviewed the fundamental aspects that demonstrate the profoundity of the mark made by the PCI's activity on national history, Comrade Trivelli expressed the hope that there will be no lack of opportunities "for further analysis and debate" and to "make relations between the parties fruitful, clear and productive for both sides," thus echoing the wish previously expressed by Rodionov, for a strengthening of relations between the Gramsci Institute and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

"The ground that we have covered," Trivelli concluded, "has not been without defects and shortcomings. But we also know that our history is a contribution to the development of Marxist thought and of the workers movement's action, which is the most active and viable form of Marxist action, in other words, of adopting a creative approach to our Marxist heritage and of regarding it, together with Leninism, as a major historical experience and a major lesson, to be understood and assessed in historical terms.

OGARKOV RECEIVES FINNISH MILITARY DELEGATION

LD241433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 17 March Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Lt Gen A.I. Pajunen, permanent deputy defense minister of Finland, who is in the Soviet Union.

A friendly conversation took place on questions of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation were: on the Soviet side--Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik, Adm N.M. Amelko and Col Gen N.A. Zotov; on the Finnish side--Hallama, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Col K.I. Markkula, army, naval and air attache.

FINLAND TO IMPORT MORE SOVIET NATURAL GAS

LD210046 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The Soviet Union is willing to sell more natural gas to Finland. On the other hand, increased coal deliveries are not possible. This transpired in the talks conducted by Minister of Trade and Industry Ulf Sundqvist and the Neste [state oil company] management in Moscow.

The Finnish delegation visited the Soviet Union in order to attend the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Soviet energy export organization and had talks with several Soviet ministers. The talks dealt with Finnish-Soviet cooperation in the fields of powerplants and energy. According to Minister Sundqvist, Finnish enterprises might engage in new deals when the Soviet power plant program is implemented. The Neste representatives also negotiated the export and import of petrochemical products.

BRIEFS

EXCHANGES WITH UK--An agreement has been signed in Moscow between the Soviet Union and Great Britain on links in the areas of science, education and culture for the years 1981-83. The document envisages the continuation of exchanges between the two countries in the areas of science, higher education, culture and art, cinematography, television and radio, publishing, the protection of authors' rights, tourism and sport. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 23 Mar 81 LD]

COMMENTARY DENIES SHORTAGE OF ENERGY RESOURCES

LD242036 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Boris Rachkov commentary: "Once More About the So-Called Soviet Threat to the Oil Resources in the Middle East"]

[Excerpts] You no doubt have observed, dear listeners, that the information media point out nearly every day the fresh intrigues which U.S. imperialism concocts against the oil-rich region in the Middle East. The U.S. naval fleet, which the Pentagon sent to the Arabian Gulf on the pretext of protecting the U.S. diplomats in Iran, continues to be reinforced even after the return home of these diplomats. This fleet now comprises 35 warships, including aircraft carriers. The Rapid Deployment Force is being set up speedily, comprising hundreds of thousands of butchers who are to be used thousands of miles away from the United States, in the Middle East in particular. Recently, and in accordance with a proposal by U.S. President Reagan, the U.S. legislators allocated $2.5 billion for the financing of the butcher-landing forces.

All this is taking place under the cover of the allegation that the Soviet Union threatens the Arabian Gulf region. Very often, the U.S. reactionary propaganda resorts to another fabrication as a proof of these allegations, namely, that the Soviet Union is beginning to experience a shortage in its own energy resources and that this compels the USSR to dream of imposing its supervision over the Middle East oil. The Soviet press and our radio programs have frequently exposed these deliberate lies. Recently, irrefutable facts which crushed this mean fabrications were heard all over the world from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Congress reviewed the results of our country's economic and social development in the past 5 years, paying special attention to the questions of power generation. The congress, first and foremost, pointed out the great achievements made in this field while all the other industrially advanced countries are experiencing a crisis in this same field. The Soviet Union, however, does not suffer from this experience. The reports by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, and other delegates showed that the production of all kinds of power generation in our country increased in the past 5 years by more than (?25) percent. This is tantamount to three large oil-producing regions, such as Algeria, Iraq and Kuwait put together, additionally coming into existence in our country. This reality alone suffices to convincingly demonstrate the mighty capability of the homeland of socialism regarding generating power.

It is noteworthy that the growth in the production of power (?generating) in our country is not limited to oil alone; it extends to the comprehensive development of all the traditional and new branches of power. The production of oil and condensed gas under complicated climatic conditions went up tenfold in the past 10 years in Western Siberia; the production of natural gas went up about seventeenfold. At the same time, coal production is going up and the capacity of our power and hydroelectric stations is increasing.

It is worth mentioning that the imperialist countries have much more coal reserves than oil. But despite this, the imperialist states constructed their energy systems mainly on others' oil, because the usurped oil of others costs much less than [developing] their own resources. It is worth mentioning that the Soviet Union does not need others' oil; it is the neocolonialist, imperialist and reactionary circles in the West that need it. It is for this reason that the military strategists in Washington are drawing up plans for a military adventure in the Middle East, trying to ring this region with a network of their bases, their airfields and their arsenals. It is illogical for one to believe that it is possible to defend the West's oil interests by transforming this region into a powder-keg.

COSTA RICA COMMUNISTS DENY ATTACKING U.S. VEHICLE

LD231343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "A Provocative Act"]

[Text] San Jose, 18 Mar--Unknown persons blew up a car belonging to the American Embassy in Costa Rica yesterday. Four embassy staffers were in the car. They were all seriously injured. A Costa Rican worker who was in the vicinity of the explosion was also injured.

Mass information media in the service of imperialism and rightwing forces tried to blame the terrorist act on the communists. In this connection the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party Central Committee Political Commission published a statement rejecting the allegations.

The Popular Vanguard Party, the document says, resolutely condemns the terrorist act committed against the American Embassy employees. It believes that actions of this kind only play into the hands of ultrarightist forces interested in creating an atmosphere of violence in the country in order to liquidate democratic gains and overthrow the present regime.

We categorically reject, the document goes on, the crude attempts by those who are trying to link the terrorist act with our resolute opposition to the presence of U.S. warships in the country. We have struggled and will continue to struggle against that presence using all available legal means and rights envisaged by the Constitution and the country's laws.

GROMYKO RECEIVES DEPARTING NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR

LD241954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs today received Ricardo Weelock Roman, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the USSR, in connection with the completion of his mission and his forthcoming departure from Moscow.

The conversation noted the successful development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations and the favorable outlook for cooperation between the two countries in various spheres. Certain international questions of mutual interest were touched upon.

CPSU'S LOMONOSOV RETURNS FROM MEXICAN CP CONGRESS

LD241507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation headed by V.G. Lomonosov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, returned to Moscow from Mexico City on 19 March after taking part in the work of the 19th Mexican Communist Party Congress.

BRIEFS

CONTRACTS WITH MEXICO--The USSR national exhibition has ended in Mexico City. About 1 million Mexicans visited it and there were a number of business meetings as well. Contracts were concluded for the supply of Soviet machinery and equipment to Mexico amounting to more than $2.5 million. An accord was also reached on purchase of Mexican goods by the Soviet Union. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81 LD]

REPORTAGE ON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES' GENERAL MEETING

Aleksandrov Opens Session

LD231651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS Report: "Alliance of Science and Practice: Annual General Meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] Together with all Soviet people our country's scientists are attentively studying the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress, which outlined plans for peaceful creation in the 11th 5-Year Plan. A considerable role in the further development of Soviet society belongs to science, the strengthening of its alliance with practice and the concentration of scientists' efforts on decisive sectors of scientific and technical progress. This was discussed at the session of the annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences which opened in Moscow 18 March.

In the meeting presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; and leaders of the Academy of Sciences.

The session was opened by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The 26th CPSU Congress, he said, has already played and will play a tremendous role in the development of international relations and for the fate of the whole world and all mankind. The congress developed further our party's Leninist foreign policy aimed at preserving world peace, improving international relations and continuing the detente process.

We are now living at a time, the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences emphasized, when it is becoming increasingly difficult to satisfy the needs of the world's growing population by means of existing natural resources. The world is experiencing difficulties in power generation and new sources of raw materials are increasingly hard to find. We scientists are well aware of these tasks and believe that sensible cooperation among all the world's countries and all the world's scientists must be aimed at creating sufficiently favorable conditions for the existence of mankind in order to deliver it from the threat of war, hunger and disease and to guarantee all the peoples the opportunity of harmonious development. It is an open secret that a considerable proportion of the world's resources is expended for military purposes, not for the benefit, but to the detriment of mankind. This is why scientists believe that the program for the preservation of peace advanced by the congress accords with the interests of all mankind, and Soviet scientists support it wholeheartedly.

The president of the USSR Academy of Sciences then dwelt on the main directions in the academy's research, which, as the congress documents pointed out, must play the decisive role in enhancing the effectiveness of the contribution of fundamental sciences to strengthening the country's material and technical base.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered the report "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Tasks of Science in the New 5-Year Plan." The communist party, he said, emphasized once again at its supreme forum that the building of a new society is inconceivable without the accelerated development of science. The congress pointed to the need to bring all sectors of the national economy up to the forward limits of science and technology. This guideline is the concretization of the historic task of organically combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present international situation and the world revolutionary process contained in the CPSU Central Committee report. "Today," L.I. Brezhnev said, "the state of affairs in the world demands new, additional efforts to eliminate the threat of war and strengthen international security." And it is prefectly natural that these efforts proceed, above all, from our party and from the world's first socialist country. Soviet scientists, the speaker declared, fully share and warmly support the truly humanist peace program proclaimed by the party. There is no doubt that the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences will unanimously approve L.I. Brezhnev's proposal to set up an authoritative international committee which would show the vital need to prevent nuclear disaster. It may be pointed out with satisfaction that many very eminent foreign scientists also welcome this proposal. We must make every effort to see that the world public secures its realization.

The scientific and technical revolution, the scientist continued, is now developing in a situation where the struggle between the two world systems is intensifying and when, on the one hand, the strength and influence in the world of the forces of socialism, national liberation and social progress are growing and, on the other, the general crisis of capitalism is intensifying, all its contradictions are being deepened and, at the same time, the aggressiveness of imperialism is increasing.

But the chief design of American imperialism is to surpass the defense potential and economic growth of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries by building up its arms and its scientific and technical potential, particularly in the military sphere, to cancel out real socialism's achievements of worldwide historic significance and to reverse the development of the historical process.

While throwing more and more money, technical equipment and skilled cadres into developing their scientific and technical potential, the American imperialists are at the same time endeavoring to slow down the development of Soviet science in the most important directions. On various pretexts, now under the flag of defending "human rights" and now on the pretext of the "Soviet military threat" and "U.S. national security," the American administration is limiting and curtailing scientific and technical ties with the Soviet Union.

Soviet scientists, conscious of their patriotic duty, are making the maximum effort to ensure self-dependence and independence in the development of Soviet science and technology in decisive directions and to promote in every possible way the strengthening of our country's defense capability.

The country is in dire need of concentrating the efforts of big science more on resolving key national economic questions, in addition to resolving theoretical problems, and on making discoveries that can introduce truly revolutionary changes into production. These points in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress constitute a clear program for the development and practical utilization of the achievements of science, including fundamental science, which is the chief source of technical progress.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the achievements of science and technology can and must compensate for the growing additional expenditure of labor and capital in the national economy. The opening up of new fuel, energy and raw material resources will be expanded in remote and almost inaccessible places. It is becoming a matter of paramount importance to resolve this national economic task, for the efficient development of the country's new eastern regions will depend on this.

Scientific and technical progress is also called upon to overcome another difficulty--to ensure a high rate of production growth given the now apparent reduction in the increase in labor resources resulting from demographic fluctuations.

The speaker went on to dwell on the most important tasks of the academy, which the party has entrusted with the honorable mission of coordinating of all scientific work in the country. This assignment to the academy as a center of theoretical and fundamental research was connected, first, with the increased significance of fundamental science as the basis of scientific and technical progress and, second, with the enhancement of the role of targeted program planning. The coordination of scientific research was strengthened after the 25th CPSU Congress, and ties with sector academies, with higher schooling and with sector scientific research establishments were consolidated.

Speaking about the participation of the country's scientists in the discussion of the draft "Basic Guidelines," the speaker named scientists' specific proposals which were included in the final text of the document.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on the main directions in which fundamental science will develop over the next decade. Of course, he said, the discussion of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and of the Academy of Sciences' measures for their realization will not be confined to this session of the general meeting. I believe that it would be advisable to discuss questions of large-scale power generation in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions at a special session. The proposals to hold a session in the near future on questions of new equipment and technology, as well as on mineral resources, also merit attention. The speaker pointed out that in their work scientists must take account of the remarks made at the congress which were addressed to scientific establishments and aimed at strengthening the ties between fundamental science and practice.

The general meeting of the Academy of Scienceshas every reason to assure the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that Soviet scientists will make the maximum effort to fulfill the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and will always selflessly serve our socialist motherland, the strengthening of its might and prestige and the cause of consolidating peace throughout the world.

Academician G.K. Skryabin, chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, delivered a report on the work of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1980 and over the past 5-year period. He pointed to the successes of mathematicians, physicists, chemists and engineers as well as to real achievements in the spheres of controlled thermonuclear fusion, the creation of the first industrial magnetohydrodynamic power unit and other work. The foundations of genetic engineering--an important part of biotechnolcgy--were laid in the last 5-year period. Space research was developed. During the last 5-year plan 19 manned space flight were carried out.

Among the work of geologists note was taken of the research into the oil and gas resources of Siberia, the discovery of the large Nepskiy potassium field in East Siberia and the results of the study of the core sample from the Kola superdeep borehole.

Radiophysical methos of investigating the natural environment, particularly for meteorology, enjoyed further development. Major work on the social sciences and philology was completed.

The speaker cited graphic examples of the introduction of highly efficient technological processes and new kinds of industrial output by the academy in conjunction with sector institutes and enterprises. In all, more than 1,300 scientific developments were assimilated during the 5-year plan.

The USSR Academy of Sciences made a considerable contribution to substantiating the most important scientific and technical problems included in the 5-year plan of the country's economic and social development. The academy presidium adopted a number of joint decisions with ministries and departments on conducting research in the interests of industrial sectors and on making more efficient practical use of the results of fundamental research. These and other measures helped to pool the efforts of academy and sector science to resolve important national economic tasks.

The report devoted great attention to the broadening and deepening of cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the socialist countries' academies and to the academy's ties with scientific organizations in other states.

There is no doubt, the speaker said in conclusion, that the achievements in the sphere of science and its organization during the period under review will serve as a good basis for the successful fulfillment of the crucial new tasks which the 26th CPSU Congress set our country's scientists.

Then the session participants began discussing the reports.

The annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences will continue its work 19 March.

19 March Session

LD241151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Creative Program for Science"]

[Excerpt] The desire to do everything to step up the effectiveness of science as an instrument of the country's economic and social development permeated the scientists' speeches at the annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which continued its work on 19 March. Representatives of many scientific discipline took part in the discussion of the speech by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the main reports.

Modern-day science is not only the penetration of investigative thought into the depths of the universe and the secrets of the atomic nucleus and the living cell and global experiments to study the atmosphere and the world ocean. The results of basic research serve increasingly as a source of ideas of importance for the national economy.

Physicists' research culminating in the creation of new materials, including monocrystals with valuable properties, was noted from the platform of the general meeting. During the 10th 5-Year Plan years new lasers for technological and medical purposes emerged, as well as fiber-optic communications systems with tremendous transmission capacities. Work of importance for further improving computers and machine tools with digital program control for obtaining ultrapure materials, and much more, was completed.

A new step was taken along the path toward the power industry of the future. A major cycle of research associated with resolving the problem of controlled thermonuclear fusion was carried out on installations of the Tokamak type. Work was commenced on creating a new commercial magnetohydrodynamic power unit in the Ryazanskaya GRES.

In the last 5 years fundamentally new construction materials superior to metallic alloys in terms of their physical and mechanical properties were produced.

On the basis of geneticists' achievements industrial techniques were developed for obtaining fodder supplements, amino acids, vitamins, enzymes and medical preparations. New high yield varieties of wheat and rye. Highly effective means of combating agricultural pests and much else emerged.

At the same time shortcomings which delay the introduction of scientific developments have not yet been eradicated. Here is one of the examples cited at the meeting. A pre-injection [forkamerno-fakelnyy] internal combustion engine was developed at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Chemical Physics 20 years ago. Its use makes it possible to cut gas consumption by 10-12 percent and to significantly reduce the toxicity of exhaust gases. But it is only this year that the Gorkiy truck plant has produced the first Volga cars equipped with the pre-injection engine.

Obstacles in the path of introducing scientific and technical innovations into the economy are often explained by imperfections in the system for introducing them. At times one senses the desire of production workers to avoid introducing the results of a promising, but troublesome development. However, scientists too have food for thought here. Those who spoke at the meeting noted the need to strengthen ties between basic science and practice, to speed up and deepen scientific research and to concentrate forces--alongside the study of fundamental problems--on discoveries capable of making revolutionary changes in production. During the present 5-year plan 160 major scientific and technical programs will be developed. The Academy of Sciences will take part in most of them.

DEMICHEV DELIVERS REPORT TO ACADEMY OF ARTS

LD241021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Tass report: "Lofty Mission of Masters of Culture"]

[Text] The 37th session of the USSR Academy of Arts opened in Moscow on 19 March. The opening speech was delivered by President of the Academy N.V. Tomskiy. A report entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Main Tasks of Cultural Building Under Contemporary Conditions" was delivered by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The congress elaborated and confirmed a scientifically substantiated program for the country's socioeconomic and political development and defined ways of solving topical problems in the life of Soviet society. The speaker said: Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report gives a profound characterization of the main features of cultural development at the modern stage and pays tribute to the achievements of literary and artistic figures.

The main source of the new flood tide in Soviet art is the party's reliable strategy in cultural building. Its policy in this sphere is based on the Leninist principles of socialist art's party-mindedness and people's spirit which have been proven by life itself.

The speaker described the successes with which the development of Soviet culture was marked in the 10th 5-Year Plan and dwelt on crucial new tasks. Soviet socialist multinational culture, he stressed, is the practical embodiment of internationalism in action, the CPSU's Leninist policy and our way of life. Affirming through its creations the ideas of reason and humanitarianism and individual freedom from the yoke of reaction and the ideas of democracy, socialism and peace, Soviet art is helping to consolidate a healthy ideological climate and is giving moral support to all contemporary progressive forces.

The work of masters of art today must be geared to more fully satisfying Soviet people's multifarious spiritual needs. Providing a communist education and molding an active life stance is becoming an urgent task for every person.

After anlyzing in detail the tasks facing the graphic arts, the speaker pointed out that the Soviet artistic intelligentsia must pay particular attention to creating major works depicting the heroic achievements of the Soviet people who are building communism. The exhibition entitled "We Are Building Communism"--our artists' worthy tribute to the 26th CPSU Congress--was an outstanding event in the life of Soviet art.

In conclusion P.N. Demichev expressed confidence that by implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions Soviet artists will enrich the country's multinational graphic arts and architecture with outstanding new works.

The session continues.

KATUSHEV, TALYZIN PRESENT AWARDS TO MOSCOW WORKERS

LD231615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Awards For Shock Labor"]

[Excerpts] Honor and glory to Soviet man--the man of labor: He is our society's main and priceless asset. The presentation in the Kremlin of state awards to leading Moscow workers was further confirmation of these words expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum. They were presented with the awards for great successes in the ahead of schedule fulfillment of 10th 5-Year Plan targets and socialist pledges.

The USSR orders and medals were presented by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and K.F. Katushev and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, they cordially congratulated the award winners and wished them new successes in labor to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions--for the Soviet motherland's good.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN CP PLENUM

AU191157 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0630 GMT 19 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 18 March. The plenum examined the organizational and political measures taken by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. A report was delivered by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. Today's newspapers carry the announcement on the plenum and the plenum decision on the organizational and political measures taken by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central committee to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses.

Having listened to the report by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, the decision points out, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was pleased to note that the communists and working people of the Soviet Ukraine unanimously approve the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Accountability Report by the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress on "The Current Tasks of the Party in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy," delivered by Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. They voice warm support to our party's Leninist political line and to the practical activity of its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Brezhnev at the head, and manifest firm determination to implement by selfless labor the party-outlined plans. The CPSU Central Committee [as heard] decision in particular emphasizes the need to concentrate the efforts of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, Secretariat and other party organs, as well as of basic party organizations on implementing the basic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for developing the economy, improving the style and methods of leadership in economic and cultural construction, and raising the level of the entire organizational and ideological work. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has been instructed to work out concrete plans, engineering and economic measures aimed at implementing the socioeconomic program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th 5-year period and the tasks set by the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, and to establish efficient control over fulfillment of those plans.

CSA'S GARMASH VIEWS 2-MONTH ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD241317 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 1

[V. Garmash, USSR Central Statistical Administration deputy administration chief "Economic Review": "The 5-Year Plan Gathers Speed"]

[Text] The precongress pledges have been fulfilled. The 2-month plan for the overall volume of industrial output was 102 percent fulfilled. The national economy received above-plan output valued at R1.8 billion. All union republics and industrial ministries coped successfully with the targets.

Industry's work in the first 2 months of the current year took place under the sign of nationwide precongress competition. The labor collectives of all industrial sectors, fulfilling the prescribed targets and the pledges adopted for the 26th party congress, made a new and important contribution to strengthening our country's economic might and providing the national economy with means of production and the population with consumer goods.

The 2-month plan for the overall volume of industrial output was fulfilled by 102 percent. All union republics and industrial ministries coped successfully with the targets.

Since the beginning of the year the national economy has received a considerable quantity of above-plan fuel, metal, mineral fertilizers, machinery and equipment, construction materials and consumer goods.

The overall volume of industrial production increased by 2.6 percent in comparison with January-February last year and average daily output (there were 2 fewer working days in January-February this year than in January-February last year) increased by 6 percent.

Labor productivity in industry increased by 1.8 percent during this period. Some 70 percent of the growth in industrial output was obtained from this factor and in such sectors as heavy transportation machine building, the electrical engineering industry, instrument making, chemical and petroleum machine building, construction, road and municipal machine building, machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances, light and the fish industry all or almost all of the output growth as attributable to this.

Sectors of the fuel and energy complex generated 238 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and extracted 98 million tons of oil and gas condensate, 76.8 billion cubic meters of gas and 122 million tons of coal. Above-plan extraction (against the plan and the supplementary target) totaled 200,000 tons of oil and gas condensate and 1.3 billion cubic meters of gas. While the plan for coal extraction was fulfilled the supplementary target for this period was not fully achieved. The collectives of associations in the Donbass, Kuzbass and Ekisbastuz recorded a shortfall.

Average daily extraction of oil and gas condensate increased by 3 percent against January-February last year and of gas by 8 percent. Average daily extraction of coal remained at the level of last January-February.

Primary refining of oil and production of the main types of petroleum products increased.

In ferrous metallurgy the targets for iron ore extraction and pig iron, steel, finished rolled metal, steel pipe and coke production were fulfilled.

During January and February 39.7 million tons of iron ore were extracted, 25 million tons of steel smelted, and over 20 million tons of finished rolled metal and about 440 million meters of steel pipe produced.

Average daily extraction of iron ore increased by 3 percent and steel smelting and finished rolled metal output increased by 2 percent.

The country's chemical and petrochemical workers produced 4.4 million tons of mineral fertilizers, or 5 percent more (calculated according to average daily production) than during last January and February. The 2-month plan was fulfilled by 101 percent. A considerable quantity of chemical plant protection agents, soda ash and caustic soda, sulfonol, synthetic rubber and tires was produced above the plan.

Despite the increase in production, somewhat less than the planned amount of sulfuric acid, synthetic resins and plastics was produced. Average daily production of chemical fibers fell by 2 percent; 10,000 tons wereproduced, 5 percent less than the target.

Machine-building labor collectives produced a considerable quantity of above-plan instruments, automation and computer equipment, metallurgical equipment, tunneling combines, chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus, production process equipment for the light and food industry, motor vehicles, tractors, livestock and fodder production machinery and cultural, consumer and household goods worth a total of R164 million.

The following increases in average daily output were recorded: metal cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machinery 12 percent; instruments and automation equipment 11 percent; computer hardware 16 percent; vehicles 2 percent; tractors 5 percent; livestock and fodder production machinery 6 percent; and cotton harvesting machinery 7 percent.

At the same time, the planned growth was not achieved in the production of hydraulic turbines (Ministry of Power Machine Building), alternating current motors (Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry), freight cars (Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building), and flax-harvesting combines (Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building). Targets and pledges for delivery of output by production associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances were not fully met. Since the beginning of the year these ministries' associations and enterprises have fallen short in deliveries to consumers of output (according to the goods schedule prescribed in contracts and in orders) valued at R108 million.

No substantial positive changes were achieved in the work of a number of collectives in the forestry, pulp and paper and timber processing industry. Some 17 percent of the sector's associations and enterprises failed to cope with the planned overall volume of sales and 64 percent of associations and enterprises fell short when you take account of contractual and pledged deliveries. Less than the planned amount of round timber (since the beginning of the year the shortfall has passed 2 million cubic meters), paper (apart from newspapers) and cardboard (the total shortfall is 70,000 tons) was produced.

In the construction materials industry, where production (based on the daily average) grew, the targets for the production of cement, asbestos-cement pipes and window glass were met but less than the planned amount of precast reinforced concrete (70,000 cubic meters) and building bricks (30 million bricks) was produced.

Sectors producing mainly consumer goods produced and sold above-plan output valued at R0.8 billion, including 5 million square meters of silk and linen fabrics, knitted goods valued at R22 million, china and earthenware crockery valued at R2 million, 13,000 television sets, 14,000 refrigerators, over 6,000 washing machines, furniture valued at R19 million, nearly 3,000 tons of synthetic detergents many food products and other consumer goods.

Textile production (average daily production) increased 5 percent, knitted goods production 4 percent, leather footwear 2 percent, meat 2 percent, sausage products 4 percent, commodity fish products (including canned fish) 10 percent, wholemilk products 3 percent, confectionery articles 5 percent and cultural, consumer and household goods 10 percent.

However, the necessary measures have still not been taken to ensure the planned level of production of cotton fabrics, individual children's articles, radio receivers, toilet soap and some other everyday goods.

The leaders of the appropriate associations, enterprises and planning and economic organs must be called strictly to task for failing to meet these targets.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress noted that "the solution of the problems facing us and the utilization of the potential which we possess largely depends on the standard of leadership of the national economy and the standard of planning and administration." The report stressed that under present-day conditions the significance of discipline and the significance of personal responsibility and, in particular, responsibility for fulfilling state plans, are increasing many times over. It is now necessary to consolidate the successes achieved during the precongress competition and to mobilize all reserves--this is a very important condition for fulfilling the ambitious tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

BREZHNEV GREETS ARPA-SEVAN TUNNEL WORKERS

LD241639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 1

[Brezhnev greeting message to the Arpa-Sevan Tunnel Workers]

[Text] To drilling, construction, installation and design workers and all participants in the construction of the Arpa-Sevan tunnel.

Dear comrades: It was with a feeling of profound satisfaction that the report on the completion of the construction of the unique 48km tunnel to take water from the Arpa River to Lake Sevan was received in the CPSU Central Committee. Please accept our sincere congratulations on this outstanding labor victory.

The implementations of feeding water to the Sevan is a good example of comprehensively resolving national economic and ecological problems; it will make it possible not only to preserve a remarkable lake, but will also ensure reliable generation of electricity in the Sevan-Razdan GES cascade and will increase water supplies for irrigation systems in the region and improve living conditions for the republic's workers.

Your heroic labor, which has forged a path for the water through the high mountains, will be preserved forever in people's grateful memory as a splendid achievement of our time.

The success which has been achieved has been possible thanks to the truly popular nature of the project, the unbreakable friendship and fraternal mutual aid of workers and specialists of all union republics, and the Armenian party organization which directed their activities.

I am confident that the united, multi-national collective of tunnel buildiers will multiply its glorious traditions in fulfilling tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and make a worthy contribution to the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. I wish you, dear comrades, good health and happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PRAVDA CREATES COLUMN FOR ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

LD241439 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 March carries on page 1 an unattributed report on a new PRAVDA rubric, "The Economy Must Be Economical," arising from L.I. Brezhnev's words at the 26th CPSU Congress. On page 3 the paper published the first item under the new rubric, a 2,200-word letter from "workers and specialists at the Kalinin excavator plant," in which they relate their successes and outline their plans for using materials more economically in future. The letter is followed by an editorial note inviting further letters on the subject.

MINISTER SHKABARDNYA ON AUTONOMOUS FINANCING

LD231555 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 March publishes on page 2 under the headline "Potential of Autonomous Financing" a 2,150-word article by M. Shkabardnya, USSR minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, in which he discusses the experience of autonomous financing in the sector in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decision on improving the economic mechanism. Autonomous financing, he says, has been practiced in the sector for two 5-year periods now and is the greatest contributory factor to improvements in productivity, profits, and the range of goods, insofar as it involves workers more closely in the management system. However, he points out, it is not a general panacea and there are still several shortcomings, some caused by circumstances beyond their control like financial and plan instability, which undermine the conditions needed for autonomous financing. Nevertheless, he concludes, it is on this basis that the sector will evolve as it should and fulfill its new targets.

EDITORIAL CITES NEEDS OF SIBERIAN OIL, GAS WORKERS

LD241647 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Siberia Must Grow"]

[Excerpt] The practice of assimilating the natural wealth of eastern regions has revealed many gaps and exposed a number of serious disproportions. Petroleum products have to be imported to a region which extracts more than half our oil and gas condensate. The reason? The Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry are constructing and extending petrochemicals production facilities at an inadequate rate. Today dozens of gas wells which are ready for operation are standing idle in Siberian gasfields because pipeline transportation is lagging behind. Gas pipelines could significantly increase the supply of fuel to central oblasts, but the machine-building workers have not succeeded in starting up the production of powerful pumping units. Why?

The influence of various trends, sometimes contradictory, is making itself felt. On the one hand the logic of the future demands that resources be invested in opening up new raw materials bases. On the other, the interests of today suggest that with a view to the rapid intensification of production it is expedient to spend money on the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises. The construction of new enterprises in the "old" regions is economically more advantageous than their construction in the inaccessible eastern and northern areas. By no means all departmental leaders have the wisdom to resolve the problem in the state's best interests. Take the former Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry. For a long time they were in no hurry to open up timber resources beyond the Urals. Yet coniferous forests were constantly decreasing in the European part of the country. Paper-making machinery was having to stop because of the shortage of raw material. Yet the ministry, sending out complaints about the poor delivery of Siberian timber, continued to spend more than half its capital investments on extending existing enterprises in the "old" regions. Now the paper makers and the timber procurement workers are joined in a single ministry. It is to be expected that the new ministry will rectify the situation. It would be a good thing not to repeat the bitter lesson in another sector--for instance, petrochemicals.

A second, but equally significant problem. The commercial assimilation of new regions, it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, is important not only in economic terms, but in social and political terms. The production collectives emerging there have a high standard of labor and life, a new, modern pace of living. The question is: Will the development of the infrastructure keep up with that new pace? Statistics have noted demographic phenomena which are not uninteresting. It is characteristic that the natural population growth is almost twice the RSFSR average. That means that young and vigorous people are going to open up the wealth of the eastern regions. As a rule they settle down for a long time, with families.

The enthusiasm of the modern-day conquerors of Siberia is backed up by substantial material privileges. For instance, whereas the average monthly wage for workers and employees in the country as a whole was R168, in Tyumenskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy Kray it was R60-100 more, taking into account regional coefficients and other payments. Work payment is even higher in Yakutia and in Magadanskaya and Kamchatskaya Oblasts. But today man does not live by money alone. People work more willingly where they sense constant concern for improving their working and living conditions. How are things in the eastern regions in this respect? The housing construction rate has increased sharply. Last year, for instance, nearly twice as many apartments were commissioned as in 1979. The construction of young cities and settlements is under the patronage of many oblasts and republics. The Muscovites have a good reputation in Siberia. They are constructing good apartment blocks in Nizhnevartovsk and Tynda. There is gratitude to the people of Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Stavropol and the Kuban. These krayspolkoms and oblaspolkoms display an understanding of the task in statewide terms. This cannot be said for Kuybyshevskaya, Omskaya and Permskaya Oblasts, where patronage organizations for the Baykal-Amur Railroad route are being created only slowly.

Apparently local organs could also display greater activeness themselves. For instance, there is a prefabricated housing plant in Nizhnevartovsk. It is capable of supplying apartment block sets with a total area of 140,000 square meters, but last year it produced components for only 14,000 square meters. Such instances, when resources for housing and sociocultural facilities are not assimilated because of the inefficiency of local leaders, occur in other spheres too. What is the result? A year ago RSFSR specialists studied how people spend their spare time. About 25,000 families were polled. It turned out that at a number of enterprises in Buryatia, Khabarovskiy Kray and Irkutskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts working people are faced to wait in line for lunch for 30 minutes or more. And waiting lines in stores take up about another hour.

The origins of this phenomenon are relatively well known. Housing districts and buildings for cultural and consumer purposes are often regarded as construction projects of secondary importance. Production capacities are a different matter. You commission the project and make your report, and you get the glory and honor. So when it comes to the last-minute rush in December, the modest sociocultural and consumer facilities are sacrificed. This stance is harmful, as was noted in the Central Committee's Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress. Reports on completion will now be considered effective only if, alongside the commissioning of new production facilities, the planned program of housing, cultural and consumer constructions is also fulfilled. A very fair way of looking at it:

A comprehensive approach to opening up the natural wealth of Siberia and the Far East and developing the production sphere and the infrastructure is the main thing today in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. In the 11th 5-Year Plan capital investments here will grow. Gas extraction will be more than doubled. The procurement of cheap Kansk-Achinsk coal is to be speeded up. This will make it possible to reduce the proportion of oil in the fuel and energy balance and to send more of the valuable raw material for industrial processing. In order to achieve harmony in the development of associated sectors it is necessary to speed up the construction of oil refining and chemicals enterprises.

Here, of course, it is necessary to overcome the lack of coordination of different departments' actions. Who can cope with this task? A commission on questions of the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex was recently formed, as well as an interdepartmental territorial commission under the USSR Gosplan, located in Tyumen. The need for such organs is felt acutely in other Siberian territorial production complexes too, notably the Kansk-Achinsk and south Yakutia complexes. This means that the work started in this direction should be continued.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions open up new horizons for the country's eastern regions. Armed with the experience accumulated in previous 3-year plans, labor collectives will improve the standard of work to a qualitatively new level so as to make fuller use of the resources of this very rich natural storehouse.

DYMSHITS DISCUSSES ESTONIAN SHALE INDUSTRY

LD240841 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[ETA report: "Visit With Shale Extraction and Power Industry Workers"]

[Text] Comrade V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who came to our republic to present the Estonian SSR with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner, is continuing his stay here.

On 13 March Comrade V.E. Dymshits and Comrade K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, visited a shale field and went to the Estonslanets Production Association's Oktyabrskiy mine, where they acquainted themselves with the work of the extraction division and dressing plant. At the V.I. Lenin Slantsekhim Production Association they viewed the unique new 1,000-ton gas generator, conversed with workers and questioned them about their working and living conditions.

Comrades Dymshits and Vayno then went to Narva and toured the Estonian GRES. A conversation took place at the Narva Gorkom in which the following took part: Comrade B.F. Bratshenko, USSR minister of the coal industry; Comrade A. M. Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Comrade L.A. Bibin, USSR deputy minister of construction; Comrade F. V. Sapozhnikov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification; Comrade V.A. Kyao, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; Comrade G.A. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian Gosplan; Comrade A.V. Zamakhin, chief of an Estonian CP Central Committee department; Comrade Ye.F. Filatov, first secretary of the Kokhtla-Yarve Gorkom; E.I. Cherevashko, first secretary of the Narva Gorkom; and others.

During the conversation problems involved in further developing shale extraction and processing in the republic were discussed. Comrade V.E. Dymshits spoke highly of the work of the chemical-fuel-energy complex created in the Estonian SSR based on the use of local raw materials. He stressed that, as "The Basic Guidelines" envisage, a great deal of attention will be paid to ensuring its efficient use in the period of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade V.E. Dymshits and his party of accompaning officials left for Moscow the same day.

USSR LIVESTOCK FIGURES FOR JANUARY-FEBRUARY

LD231633 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12 Signed to Press 16 Mar 81 p 19

[Unattributed report: "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The Editorial Board has received data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January-February 1981.

The wintering of livestock in kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units is drawing to an end. Despite limited fodder supplies as a result of conditions which were unfavorable for its preparation, most farms are carrying out work successfully in this sector and achieving good livestock productivity indicators. However, on a number of farms some decrease in production has been allowed, which has adversely affected the overall results in meat and milk production.

1. Production of Livestock Products

In January-February of this year, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-February 1981	January-February 1981 as a percent of January-February 1980
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight)--thousand of tons	2,692	99.6
Including:		
Cattle	1,731	99
Hogs	651	99
Sheep and goats	59	97
Poultry	251	109
Gross milk yield--thousands of tons	7,547	97
Average milk yields per cow--kilograms	268	97
Hen eggs received--millions	7,604	107
Average capacity of laying hens--eggs	32	103

As can be seen from these data, meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-February 1981 remained at the level of the same period last year. Gross milk yield was 3 percent lower. During the same period, workers on dairy farms of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Tadzhik, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian SSR's achieved an increase in milk production.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 502 million in January-February 1981 in comparison with January-February 1980. There was an increase in this product on the farms of almost every union republic except for Lithuania, Kirgizia and Armenia.

2. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Produce Purchased	Purchased in January-February 1981	January-February 1981 as a percentage of January-February 1980
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousands of tons	2,608	100
Milk--thousands of tons	6,095	96
Eggs--Millions	7,320	106

The overall amount of sales to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-February 1981 remained at the level of the same period last year. Cattle were sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes at an average weight of 373 kg. The average weight of hogs was 104 kg.

Milk and dairy product purchases decreased by 222,000 tons. At the same time kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Volgogradskaya, Penzenskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, the Tatarskaya ASSR, Stavropolskiy Kray, Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts, Altayskiy Kray, Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and other oblasts increased their sales of this produce.

Egg purchases in January-February 1981 increased by 429 million as against January-February 1980. The greatest increase in purchases of this produce was ensured by the farms of the Turkmen, Uzbek and Ukrainian SSRs. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased significantly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Murmanskaya, Irkutskaya, Novgorodskaya, Orlovskaya, Permskaya, Vladimirskaya, Kostromskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Kaliningradskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, Khabarovskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays and Tomskaya Oblast.

3. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

January-February 1981 as a Percentage of January-February 1980

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	99.6	97	107	99.96	96	106
RSFSR	95	97	107	95	98	106
Including						
Non-Chernozem Zone	92	89	108	92	88	106
Ukrainian SSR	97	97	109	97	96	108
Belorussian SSR	105	85	106	104	79	105
Uzbek SSR	115	107	103	118	106	112
Kazakh SSR	149	102	108	156	104	105
Georgian SSR	106	95	104	102	94	103
Azerbaijan SSR	106	105	109	109	105	106
Lithuanian SSR	86	92	97	85	88	100
Moldavian SSR	88	99	102	85	99	101
Latvian SSR	100	94	103	99	90	102
Kirgiz SSR	117	98	100	120	99	98
Tadzhik SSR	112	103	106	120	102	98
Armenian SSR	99	102	98	100	105	97
Turkmen SSR	91	107	126	111	108	123
Estonian SSR	88	100	102	89	99	99

Apart from this, 195,000 tons of milk and 104,000 tons of livestock were bought from the population's personal plots in January-February 1981.

4. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 March 1981 there were 90 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 423,000 more than on the same date last year. Numbers of cows reached 29.6 million, increasing by 83,000. The hog population reached 55.2 million, which is 893,000 more than on the same date last year. There were 124.4 million sheep and goats or 2,121,000 fewer than on 1 March 1980. The poultry population reached 651.3 million, increasing by 45 million.

Livestock numbers increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of most union republics except the farms of the Ukrainian, Georgian and Moldavian SSRs, where numbers dropped, while on the farms of Armenia they remained at the 1980 level. The hog population also increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of almost all union republics except for farms of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Moldavia. Numbers of sheep and goats increased on farms of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Estonia while in Kazakhstan they remained at last year's level. The poultry population increased on farms of all union republics. The greatest increase in the poultry population (10-17 percent) was achieved on farms of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

The period of conducting livestock wintering is a very responsible one for farms. It is necessary to organize the work on farms so that livestock productivity is not reduced, the increase obtained is preserved and disease is prevented, especially among young animals.

Inspired by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, livestock raisers on many farms are adopting heightened pledges to increase livestock production and sales to the state.

EDITORIAL REPORTS READINESS FOR SPRING SOWING

LD250919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Spring Field Calls"]

[Excerpts] Sowing units are already out in the fields in southern parts. Soon spring fieldwork will be under way everywhere. The dominant theme of the work will be the solution of the tasks set by the 26th party congress. They are large and crucial tasks.

Success in sowing work depends largely on the equipment and on skillful use of it. At the beginning of the month 89 percent of the country's tractors and nearly all the plows, drills and cultivators were ready for work. The repair rate is faster than last year's. But, whereas working people on farms in Stavropolskiy Kray and Ivanovskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts are preparing their machinery in good time, there are still many defective tractors and trailing implements in some parts of the Turkmen SSR and Turgayskaya and Permskaya Oblasts. Some units have no one to operate them. Party and soviet organs must take every step to eliminate shortcomings and enhance the sense of responsibility for spring fieldwork preparations. Timely plans must be made to replenish the machine operator detachment with vocational and technical school and universal education course graduates and rural inhabitants with tractor-driver and combine-operator certificates.

Seed requires special care. By the beginning of the month farms had 86 percent of the quality seed they need for spring grain and pulse crops. Many kolkhozes and sozkhozes in Kustanayskaya and Grodnenskaya Oblasts have laid in good stocks. The situation in Latvia and Tyumenskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts is not so good. In some places there is a shortage of buckwheat, millet, flax and pea seed and the quality is poor. Economic organs and agricultural specialists must accelerate seed preparation and, where necessary, complete exchanges and deliveries of seed material more quickly.

The further intensification of farming presupposes able use of fertilizers. It was largely as a result of this that many Uzbek kolkhozes and sovkhozes markedly increased crop yields in the last 5-year plan. By spring, farmers in Uzbekistan had procured millions of tons of organic fertilizer and a large amount of mineral fertilizer. Fertility detachments are working well in Volgogradskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts. But there is still not enough concern for replenishing soil nutrients on some farms in Tatarskaya ASSR and Voronezhskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts. They are slow to cart the organic fertilizer to the fields, they store mineral fertilizers badly and apply them "by eye." It is necessary to ask more of rural agronomic services and team and link leaders and link pay more closely to the final results of grains growers' work. We must have some action here from working people at enterprises under the all-union association for the supply of chemicals to agriculture, whose job is to help farms utilize fertilizers and herbicides.

RASHIDOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO UZBEK FARMWORKERS

LD231431 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "High Awards for Valiant Labor"]

[Excerpts] On 10 March in a ceremonial atmosphere, Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, presented a large group of most distinguished kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, machine operators and specialists, workers in procurement and reclamation organizations and enterprises of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture and workers in party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs with USSR orders and medals which they had earned for successes achieved in the production and sale to the state in 1980 of a record amount of cotton--6,237,000 tons--and for overfulfillment of the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole for procurements of cotton, grain and other agricultural products.

Sh.R. Rashidov cordially congratulated the recipients and stressed that their selfless work had earned the lofty recognition of the motherland at a remarkable time when the whole country and all of progressive mankind have been profoundly affected by the 26th CPSU Congress and the report delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The party congress decisions and the provisions and conclusions of the Central Committee Accountability Report armed communists and all Soviet people with knowledge about the present state and prospects for social development and outlined a broad program for the economic and social development of the land of the soviets for 1981-85 and for the period through 1990.

In embarking on the 11th 5-Year Plan, Uzbekistan's working people are fully determined to implement with honor the program outlined by the party congress and to fulfill their international duty: to increase with every passing year the production of the republic's chief wealth--"white gold"--and other agricultural products, to build up Uzbekistan's industrial potential and to develop science and culture. The heroic labor of those who have today been presented with high awards, their devotion to the ideals of communism, their profound patriotism and their readiness to devote all their forces to the beloved cause will be a striking and remarkable example for everyone in implementing these tasks.

Sh.R. Rashidov wholeheartedly wished those receiving awards good health, happiness and big new successes in their noble work for the good of the motherland and in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The award presentation was attended by Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members Ye. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, Yu.P. Maksimov, M.M. Musakhanov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyev, N.M. Makhmudova, L.N. Melkumov and U. Umarov.

KISELEV ATTENDS MINSK LIVESTOCK CONFERENCE

LD241206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] At a republican livestock experts' conference which was held in Minsk today, specialists, scientists and party and administrative workers discussed problems of increasing production and procurement and raising the quality of animal husbandry products to meet the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. Those taking part in the conference presented measures for the further intensification of animal husbandry, in particular transferring the industry to an industrial basis, strengthening the fodder base and enhancing the role of veterinary workers as main production technologists.

Taking part in the conference was Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

GORSHKOV, SOROKIN ADDRESS NAVY MILITARY COUNCIL

LD241503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 2

[Capt A. Danilin report: "From Positions of Increased Demands"]

[Text] A session of the Navy Military Council discussed the question of "organizational and political work in the profound study, explanation, propagandization and practical implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions." The report of Adm A. Sorokin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate, and the speeches of participants in the session examined practical measures to further increase the combat readiness of ships and units, strengthen discipline and organization and ensure complete fulfillment of socialist pledges and tasks set by the USSR defense minister.

The Military Council approved a plan for basic measures in organizational and political work in the navy in the profound study, propagandization and implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The session was addressed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

GROUND FORCES MILITARY COUNCIL ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD241119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 2

["Our Correspondent" report: "Toward New Heights"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the issue of organizational and political work among the ground forces to propagandize and implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The report delivered by Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces, and the speeches delivered by the participants in the session emphasized that the personnel of the units and formations and the military training establishments ardently approve the communist party's Leninist domestic and foreign policies and express their readiness to labor persistently and with initiative to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

There was approval of a comprehensive plan which defines, in the light of the congress demands, the immediate and long-term tasks of military councils, commanders, political organs, staffs and party and Komsosmol organizations. The primary task consists in making every serviceman conscious of the great meaning and historic significance of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

All the work involving the propagandizing and study of the congress materials must mobilize servicemen to achieve new successes in combat and political training and in the struggle to increase combat readiness and strengthen regulation order.

Army General V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, spoke at the session of the Military Council.

MAJOR GENERAL DIES IN EXECUTION OF HIS DUTY

LD201525 Moscow KRAZNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 4

[V.G. Chernyshov obituary]

[Excerpt] Maj Gen Vasiliy Grigorevich Chernyshov died suddenly while carrying out official duties. He devoted all his conscious life to selfless service of the motherland and the communist party, of which he had been a member since December 1945. V. G. Chernyshov was born on 8 March 1927 in the village of Oktyabrskoye, Usmanskiy Rayon, Lipetskaya Oblast. In 1943 he was drafted into the Soviet army and progressed in its ranks from cadet to major general. For several years he worked in the central apparatus of the USSR Defense Ministry.